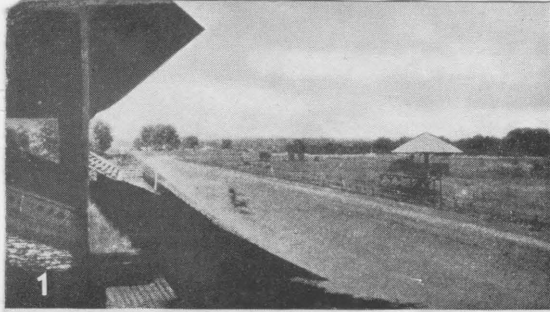


NARBERTH • PENNSYLVANIA



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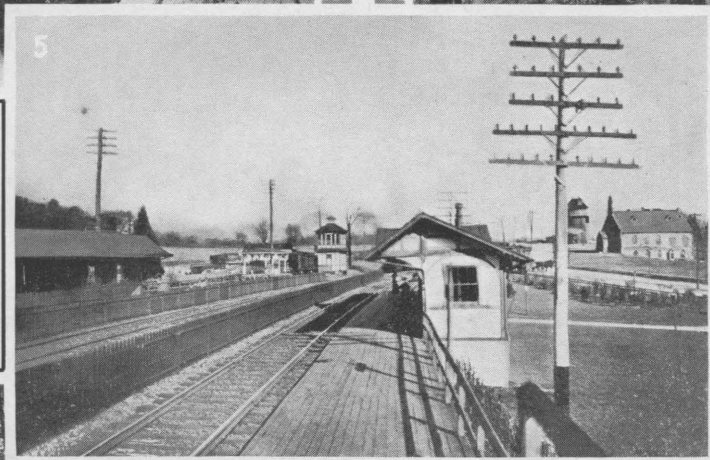
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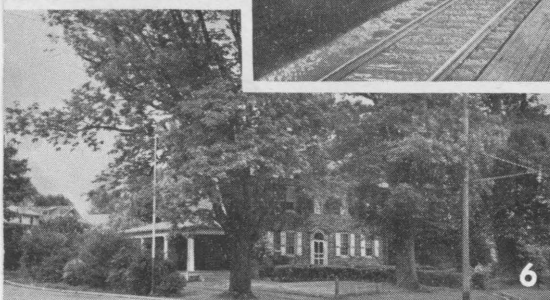
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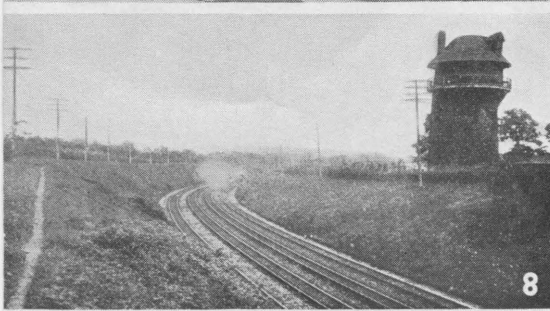
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1. The old Belmont Driving Park. 2. Old Horse Block, Merion Friends Meeting. 3. The ancient "Indian Spring," rear of 1256 Montgomery Ave. 4. Blacksmith Shop on Montgomery Ave. 5. Looking east from railroad station in 1910. 6. Built in 1803 by Edward ap Rees, now the Mowrer residence on Montgomery Ave. 7. Horse Block at side of Mowrer residence. 8. Another 1910 view showing old water tower. 9. As the Fire House looked about 1908.



# OUR BOROUGH

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*A 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY  
REPORT 1945*

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NARBERTH • PENNSYLVANIA

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# FOREWORD

## *To the Citizens of the Borough of Narberth*

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THIS BOOKLET commemorating the 50th anniversary of Narberth as a borough is dedicated to you, the citizens of the town, who make Narberth what it is and what it will be.

Half a century is an appropriate time to take stock. The future arises out of the past and only with the knowledge of what has gone before can we plan effectively for the future.

This 50th anniversary report is designed to give our citizens a better understanding of Narberth's past, information about our Borough, its government and school system. Good government results when men of good will unite to do what needs to be done for the community welfare. To get results, however, under the American system, any government must have public support based on an informed public opinion. This report aims to provide data from which an informed public opinion may result.

It is our pleasant duty to acknowledge the editorial assistance which the Borough Council's 50th Anniversary Committee received in the preparation of this report from the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania.

Many organizations and individuals aided the Committee in the preparation of this 50th Anniversary report. All the names cannot be listed, but among those who contributed most generously of time and effort are John R. Hall, Tax Collector, who initiated the idea; Borough Secretary Ruth W. Grace; Borough Superintendent of Public Works George B. Suplee; Mr. W. James Drennen, Superintendent of the Narberth Public Schools; Mr. J. L. Minick, whose scholarly researches into Narberth's early history set the Committee a stern standard to follow. To each individual who helped in any way, to those who loaned us photographs, maps and other material, we extend our grateful thanks.

It is the hope of Borough Council that this report will be found interesting, valuable and enjoyable to our citizens.

50th Anniversary Committee  
Walter A. Fox  
John R. Hall  
Louis A. Young  
Robert M. Cameron, Chairman

NARBERTH BOROUGH COUNCIL.

# THE FOUNDING OF A COMMUNITY

## 1615 - 1895

### *Swedes First Settlers*

In 1615, two hundred and eighty years before Narberth's existence as a borough, history tells us that adventurous Dutch explorers and traders came to this vicinity. They had little success with the Indians and left the territory after a few years. A decade later the Swedes landed in Delaware intent upon colonization and trade with the Indians. It was not long before they spread into what is now Narberth. According to tradition, the Swedes erected log cabins in the vicinity of Indian Spring, an ancient spring on the property which is now 1256 Montgomery Avenue. Indian arrowheads found in the vicinity of this spring in recent years substantiated the opinion that the area was a gathering place for the Indians. Historians tell us that the Swedes were more successful than the Dutch in establishing and maintaining friendly relations with the Indian inhabitants, the "Lenni-Lenape," a tribe which emigrated to this section from the western plains.

### *Welsh Purchased 40,000 Acres*

The Swedish supremacy, after establishment of a more permanent agricultural life, was short-lived, for under the William Penn proprietorship the entire area became a refuge for the Friends who were being persecuted in England. It was then that the Welsh settlers purchased a tract of 40,000 acres west of the Schuylkill River, comprising a large portion of what in 1684 was laid out as Merioneth Township and including the area which later became the Borough of Narberth. From the original seventeen Welsh families who settled here in 1682 a great deal of the history of the vicinity can be traced down to this day.

One of the first projects of these early Welsh settlers was to acquire a burying ground on the property which is now at the intersection of Montgomery Avenue and Meeting House Lane. In 1683 or 1684, they erected the original Meeting House. This log structure was supplanted a dozen years later by the present building which, altered and enlarged as time went on, is regularly in use today.

A Welshman named Edward ap Reese with his wife, Mary; his son, Reese, and a daughter who died soon after, landed at Pencoyd on the Schuylkill River in 1682 and immediately claimed the land which he had purchased in England from William Penn. He bought this land for 3 pounds, 20 shillings, and 60 pence. It comprised 156 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres and included



the sites of the old Belmont Race Track, the General Wayne Inn, the Merion Meeting House, and a section of the present Borough of Narberth. A few years later, in 1701, he added 205¼ acres to his farm which included the remainder of Narberth and a large part of Wynnewood.

### ***General Wayne Inn Scene of Revolutionary Activities***

In the course of time the name "Reese" became "Price," and when Edward ap Reese died in 1726, the estate was left to his son, Reese. The next heir, John Price, was in possession during the Revolutionary War, and with many other Quakers, suffered from the foraging of both armies. Washington's army camped overnight near Merion Meeting five days before the Paoli Massacre. A stone marker on Montgomery Avenue, just west of Meeting House Lane, erected in 1896 by the Merion Chapter of the D. A. R., commemorates this occasion. Lord Cornwallis' Redcoats marched out Montgomery Avenue, then known as Old Lancaster Road, to participate in the Massacre.

The William Penn Inn, now known as the General Wayne Inn, was erected in 1704 and, during the Revolution, was owned by Abraham Streeper who became an officer in the Continental Army. When the British occupied the Inn there were many local skirmishes and episodes of historical interest. The Continental Army, through the Inn's ownership by an American officer, succeeded in obtaining valuable secret information from the British "guests."

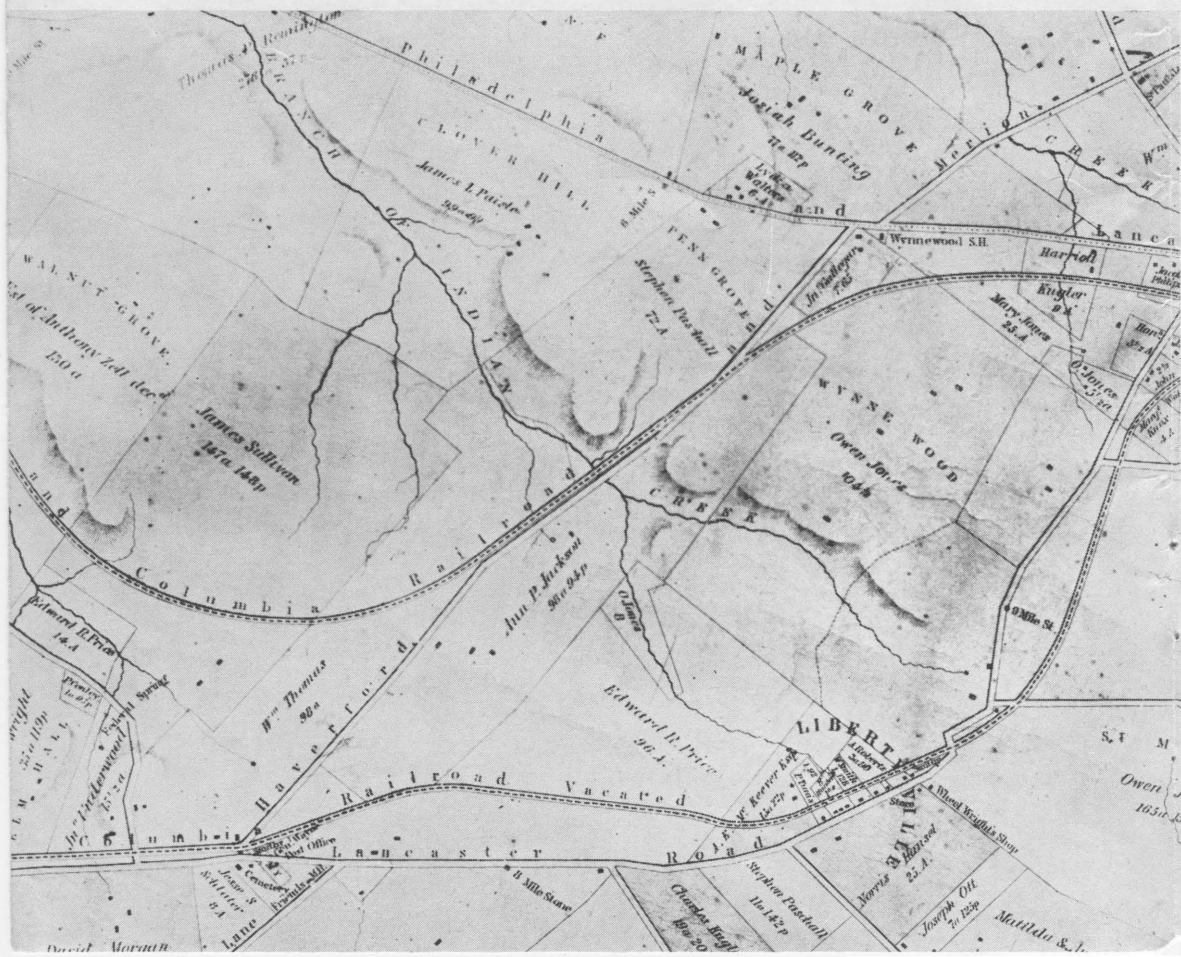


## Narberth First Named Elm

Various descendants of the Price family were in possession of the original tract of land for many years until 1847 when a portion of the property was sold to William Thomas. This tract was bounded on the north by what is now Haverford Avenue. The eastern, southern, and western boundaries were approximately the present Montgomery Avenue, Rockland Avenue, and Wynnewood Road. To William Thomas is given the distinction of establishing on this property a village which later became known as Elm. Just before the middle of the century, the West Philadelphia Railroad was constructed along the route of the present Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. According to tradition, Thomas donated the right-of-way on the condition that the local railroad station, built in 1870, be named Elm, because the numerous elm trees on his property were a constant reminder of his Welsh birthplace. In any event, the station was named Elm Station. There were relatively few houses in the village as one of the conditions of property sale was that no less than a two-acre

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*Levering's Map of Lower Merion (1851), which includes the area which later became Narberth.*





plot be used for a single residence. Later, it is evident that Elm was subdivided because records indicate that the village of Elm was laid out by Charles McFarland.

As this community was in the process of development, another portion of the Price property was acquired in 1887 by the Commonwealth Title Insurance Company. This concern laid out a village called Narberth Park which comprised roughly the area between Haverford and Windsor Avenues and Wynnewood and Iona Avenues. The land was divided into squares which in turn were divided into lots measuring 50 ft. by 150 ft. This village was probably named for the site of the ancestral Welsh home of one of the local inhabitants.

In Elm Station, the lots were 50 ft. by 100 ft. and 50 ft. by 125 ft., and the Real Estate Investment Company which had charge of the project sold lots for \$500 and upward. The building restrictions provided that no dwelling could be erected which cost less than \$2,500. The streets in Elm Station were graded and paved by the Investment Company.

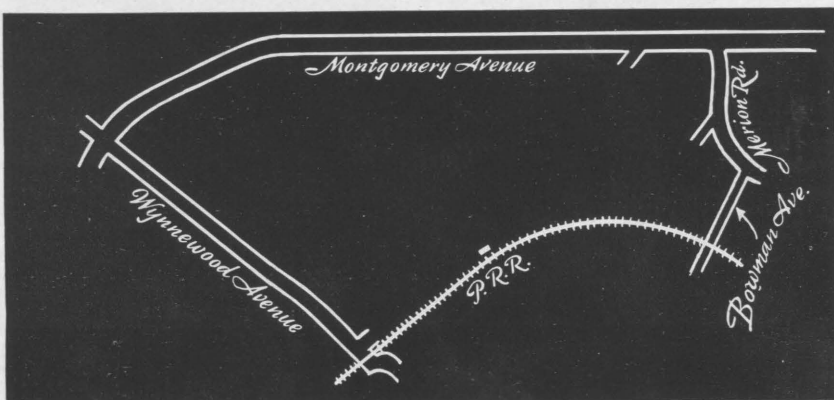
Thus, just a little less than sixty years ago, two villages comprised what is now Narberth. As the community grew, there arose a demand for a post office located for the convenience of both Elm Station and Narberth Park. At that time, postal service for the entire area was provided by a post office located in the General Wayne Inn. A petition was presented for a post office to be named Elm, but one similarly named in the western part of Pennsylvania caused a denial. Subsequently, another petition was prepared recommending the use of the name Narberth, and in 1890 its approval brought about the establishment of a post office in the railroad station. Two years later, the Pennsylvania Railroad changed the name of the station from Elm to Narberth to conform with the name of the post office.

### ***First Community Organized in 1889***

Narberth early acquired a community consciousness which has distinguished it down through the years. Late in 1889 the Narberth Park Association was organized by fourteen residents. It had committees on public works, public safety, ways and means, and membership. Under the Association's sponsorship, the collection of ashes was begun at a cost of \$1.25 per week, and garbage was collected free of charge. The members of the Association purchased a bell which was placed on Forrest Avenue for use as an alarm in case of fire. Fire extinguishers were purchased for \$20, and members were provided with whistles to be used for all occasions of alarm. Records indicate that the Association offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and conviction of burglars. Late in 1890, the

word "Park" was dropped and the civic body became the Narberth Association. Entries in the Minute Book for February 11, 1891, have a peculiarly modern ring. They called attention to the bad condition of sidewalks, and included complaints about dogs and about ash and garbage collection.

In 1891 the Association installed sixty oil lamps for community lighting. The lamps were erected at the expense of the residents, and the Association supplied the oil and paid a lamplighter \$7.50 per month to service them. In December of 1892 the demands of the lamplighter for additional compensation, which was then \$20.00 per month, probably induced the organization to contract with the Bala and Merion Electric Company for electric street lighting which was installed in the spring of 1893. There were twenty-four lights of sixteen candlepower each.

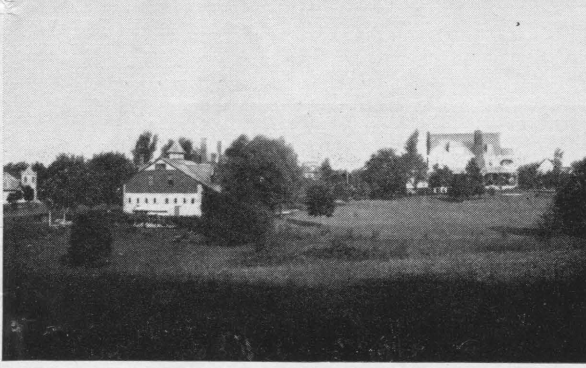


*Proposed Boundaries in first petition.*

### ***First Attempts to Incorporate Failed***

In spite of the community efforts of the Narberth Association, Narberth in 1893 was not particularly attractive. Since there were only forty-five homes, efforts to introduce improvements were handicapped by lack of funds. With the exception of Narberth Avenue which was macadamized, the other streets were in poor condition. There was no connecting drainage system, no sewer system, and no police protection, while the board sidewalks were precarious and at night the streets were dim. Needed public improvements were not forthcoming through Lower Merion Township, of which the village was a part, because of the tremendous demands from community developments over the vast area. The Association appointed a Committee in June of 1893 "to look into the advisability of obtaining a Borough Charter." This Committee consisted of A. H. Mueller, who later became Narberth's first Burgess, Sylvester J. Baker, Charles E. Kreamer,





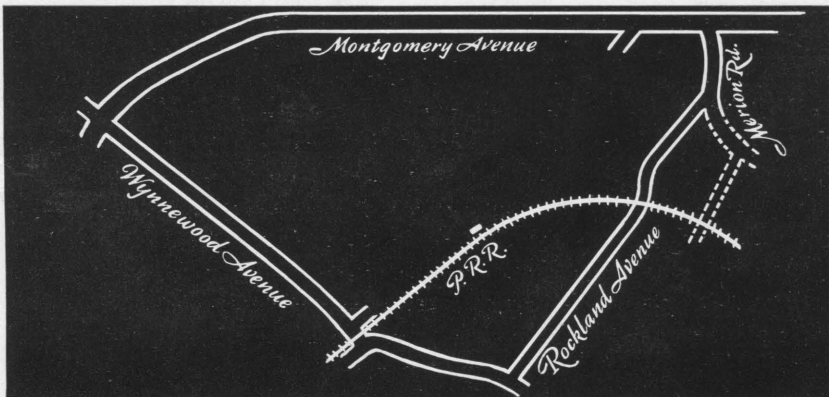
Left. *The site of Montgomery Court Apartments years ago. Note former Methodist Church at extreme left.* Right. *A view of the South Side prior to World War I.*

David J. Hunter, and E. A. M. L'Etang.

Under these auspices in October of the same year, the citizens petitioned the courts of Montgomery County for incorporation of Narberth as a borough. The territory included all that portion from the center line of Merion Avenue, now Merion Road, and the center line of Bowman Avenue on the east, Montgomery Avenue on the north, Wynnewood Avenue on the west, and the center line of the railroad on the south.

The south side was not included in this petition because, in spite of the common post office, the villages of Narberth and Elm were operated independently. One of the depositions before the court indicated that Elm had "all that heart could ask for, such as elegant roads, well kept boardwalks, elegant water supply, first class drainage."

Considerable opposition to the proposed borough was expressed by large property owners, by the railroad, and by many others who saw no benefits through incorporation. In denying the borough charter, the court's decision pointed out that the Act of Assembly did not provide for incorporation of one part of a community but only for the incorporation of an entire community, thereby indicating that Judge Aaron S. Swartz who delivered the opinion felt that the south side was an integral part of Narberth.



*Proposed Boundaries in second petition.*



# HIGHLIGHTS OF DEVELOPMENT AS A BOROUGH

## 1895 - 1945

### *First Tax Rate Five Mills*

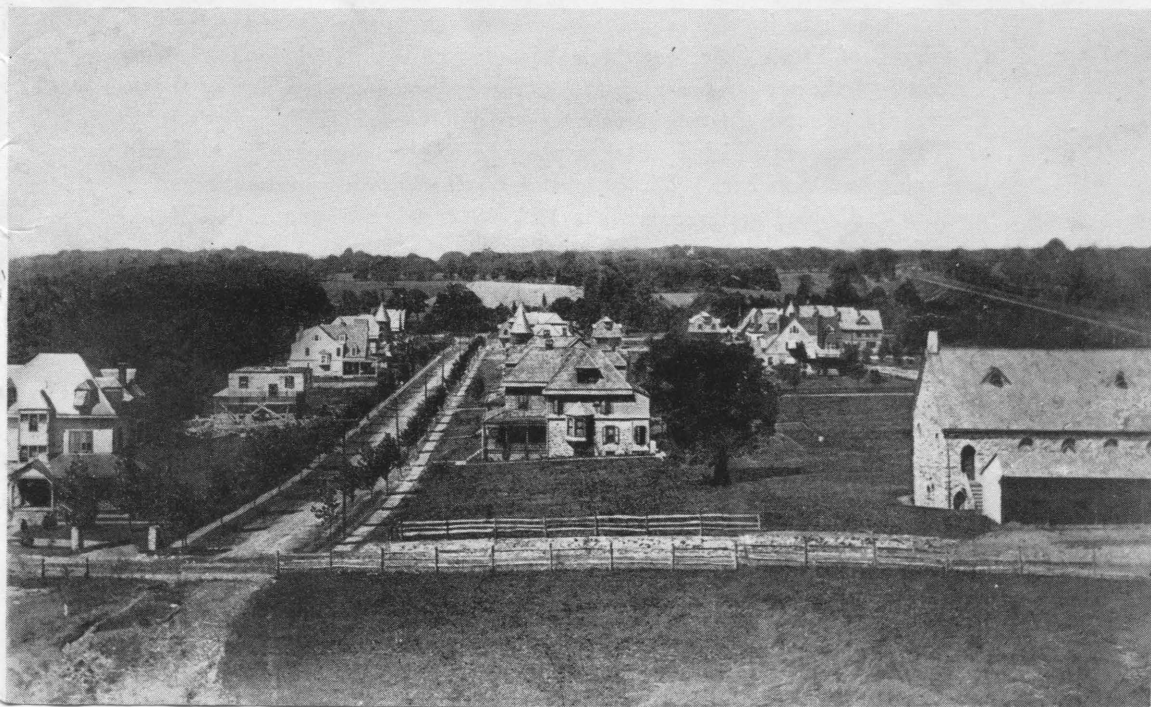
On the third Tuesday of February, in 1895, the citizens of the north side and the south side went to the polls and elected officers of the newly created Borough of Narberth. The polling place, as fixed by the County Court, was in the office of the Elm Land Association at the northeast corner of Essex and Haverford Avenues. Those men who had been responsible for the creation of the borough were active in its organization. A. H. Mueller was elected Burgess, and the Councilmen elected were: Richard H. Wallace, F. Millwood Justice, J. M. March, A. A. Lowry, J. C. Simpson, and Sylvester J. Baker.

At the first meeting of the Borough Council in Goodman and Clothier's Real Estate Office at Haverford and Essex Avenues on March 4, 1895, Mr. Wallace was elected President of the Council and A. P. Redifer was chosen clerk. The first act of the newly created body was to fix a tax rate of 5 mills which was expected to produce a revenue of \$18,572 from an assessed property valuation of \$371,450. There were only 151 taxable properties within the borough limits.

The community was small, but it was growing. A large part of the borough had no sewers, and household sanitation relied upon cesspools. There were few electric lights, and paving of streets was sorely needed. That horses and cattle were permitted to run at large within the borough is evident from one of the first ordinances which was passed in 1895,

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*Looking down Woodside Avenue in the early 1900's. Baptist Church at right. Country lane in foreground is S. Narberth Avenue.*







Left. The entrance to Narberth's first theatre on Haverford Avenue opposite the station.  
Right. The northeast corner of Narberth and Haverford Avenues before the erection of present stores.

restricting such a nuisance. Another ordinance prohibited the keeping of swine, except by any persons who had them in their possession prior to the passage of the new ordinance.

### ***Improvements Undertaken by Council***

The new Council must have been exceedingly busy and diligent in its work for the public. Besides regular meetings during the early days, there were many adjourned meetings and special meetings. A Board of Health was organized early in the first year, and in the summer, after authorization by Council, a sewer was built by Goodman and Clothier in Windsor Avenue with laterals on all of the cross streets.

In October, 1895, Council moved its meeting place to the Narberth Public School on Essex Avenue which had been acquired by the School Board from the Lower Merion Township School District. This was not a very satisfactory meeting place since the Reverend Philip L. Jones, then President of the School Board, objected to the use of tobacco during Council meetings in the schoolhouse. A return to the Goodman and Clothier Real Estate Office was logical in view of that restriction.

Some of the streets on the north side were macadamized during the first year. The south side was already in reasonably good condition because of the development which had taken place before the organization of the borough. By December, 1895, the assessed valuation of the borough had practically doubled and amounted to \$636,600. A bond issue of \$12,500 for public improvements was authorized.

### ***One Teacher For Eight Grades In First School Year***

During this first year, the School Board was organized. It surveyed the condition of the schoolhouse and prepared to take charge of the school functions. The first school year began in September, 1895, with an enrollment of 44 and one teacher, Miss Allie G. Plank, who was responsible for all eight grades. Miss Plank had one assistant who, according to the minutes, was provided "to attain the highest efficiency."

### ***Community Grew Rapidly***

The tax rate fixed for the second year was 6 mills and the new borough government was well under way. In March, 1896, Borough Council moved to the south side, using the real estate office of the Spring Garden Insurance Company on Elmwood Avenue at Essex. This building has been known to many residents as the "Scout House." For twenty years, 1924 to 1944, it was used as the polling place for the south side.

As the years went by the population increased in this thriving residential community. The Lower Merion Gas Company was given permission to lay gas mains under the streets, and in return for the privilege, erected three street lamps which were maintained free of charge. The Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians all had church buildings before the organization of the borough.

### ***Fire Company Organized in 1896***

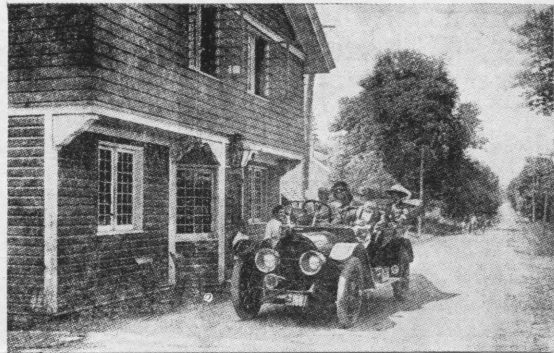
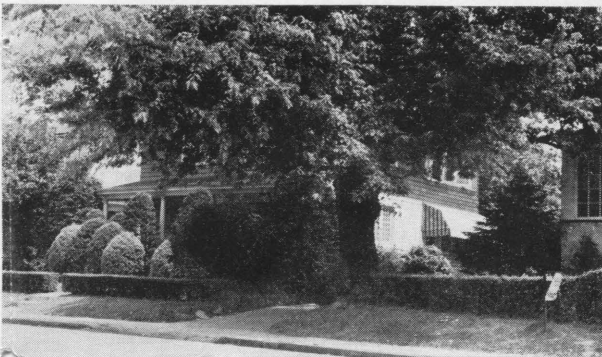
The Narberth Fire Company, a volunteer organization, had been formed in October, 1896, and Council accepted an invitation for a representative to join in a parade to commemorate the arrival of the first mobile fire apparatus. The Fire Company housed its apparatus in a stable on Haverford Avenue at that time. About a year later, it was given permission by Council to move the temporary Presbyterian Chapel to Haverford and Narberth Avenues for use as a fire house. By 1899, the Fire Company had established itself in its present location on Forrest Avenue, and Borough Council used its facilities for a meeting place.

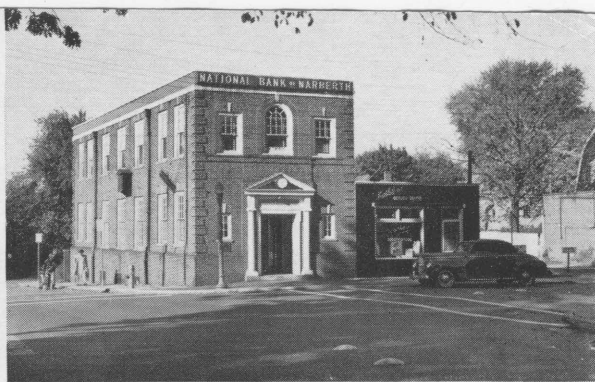
### ***Improvements Undertaken***

In eight years the number of dwellings in Narberth had increased to 1,200, and the assessed valuation had nearly tripled to \$921,000. There were almost six miles of roads upon which to travel within the borough. Ten years after the organization of the borough, Burgess Wallace made a report to Council in which he said: "In looking back over the past year, we have cause for gratitude that peace and order have prevailed within our borders, that the Borough has been notably free from destructive fires

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*Left. The tollgate house pictured at right as it now stands, with re-modeling at 356 Meeting House Lane. Right. Montgomery Avenue in 1910 with a "late" model car paying toll at Meetinghouse Lane.*





Left. A present day view of Haverford Avenue at Forrest. Right. Financial center of the Borough—the National Bank of Narberth.

and house robberies, and that no epidemic has ever come into our midst. Many new dwellings have been erected, the population is rapidly increasing and the future is bright with promise for this home loving community where saloons are proscribed, where churches and schools abound and the best water obtainable is found.” In this same report he cited the necessity for an adequate sewer system, fire plugs on the north side, and “a mounted official” to patrol the borough in the late afternoon and night.

A few months later, the Council passed an ordinance providing for the installation of 15 fireplugs. The following year, at a special election, a \$63,000 bond issue was voted for the sewer system, the construction of which was completed in 1908. It was joined to the Lower Merion system which conveyed the sewage through Philadelphia to tidewater.

Council changed some street names; Haverford and Merion Road became Haverford Avenue; the present Maple Avenue was formerly Redrah Avenue, and Chestnut Avenue was once Hillsloper Avenue.

The first Borough typewriter was purchased for \$35.00 in 1914, and in August of that year, Daniel J. Hill was hired as the first full-time police officer at a salary of \$600.00.

### ***Civic Association Commemorated Twentieth Anniversary***

The year 1914, which commemorated the 20th anniversary of the incorporation of the Borough of Narberth, was a notable one. The Narberth Civic Association was formed and immediately sponsored a historical pageant commemorating the anniversary. It also started the publication of a community newspaper, “Our Town,” and arranged for the purchase by a group of citizens of a swampy 14-acre tract of land which a year later was developed into the area now known as Narbrook Park.

Narberth, at the time of its 20th anniversary, possessed most of the public improvements which had been so sadly lacking at an earlier date. It was a well-governed borough and a highly desirable residential community with adequate shopping facilities and a rare community spirit. There was a thriving Y.M.C.A., organized in 1908, and used extensively as a social center.



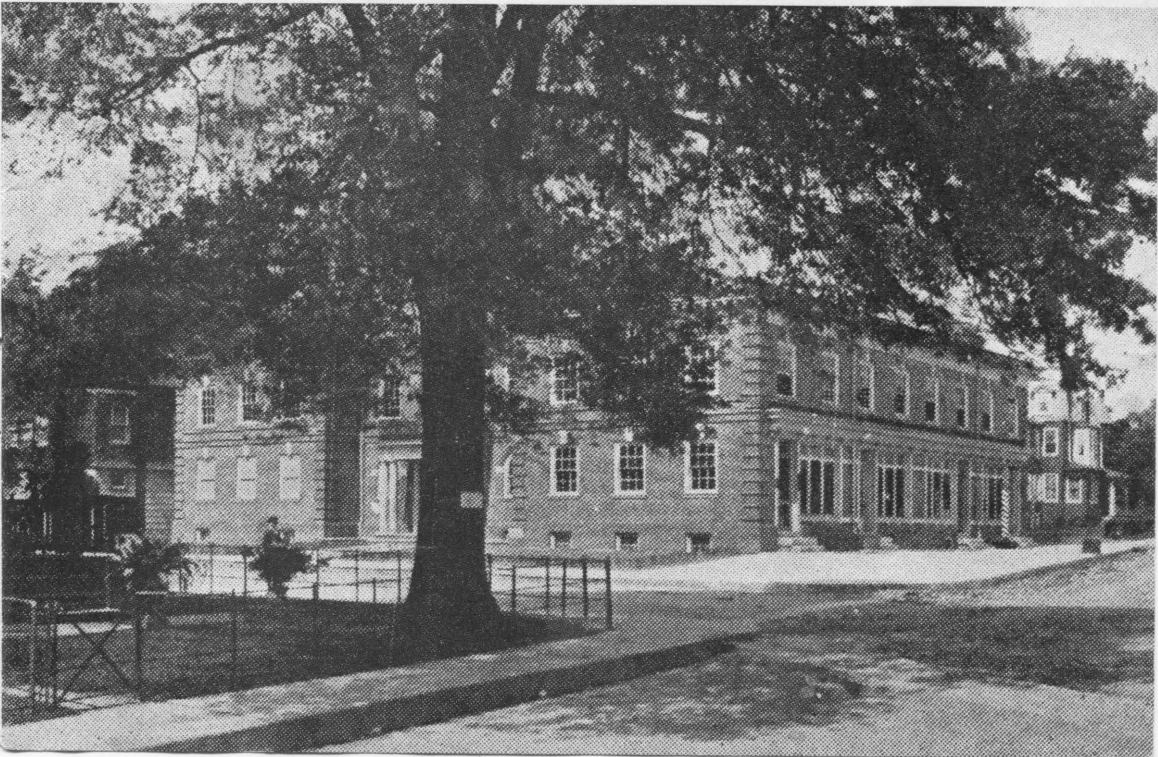
The more extensive use of the automobile caused the rapid development of suburban life, and Narberth received an impetus which soon resulted in the erection of new buildings. Coincident with the addition of new, modern homes came the need for improved community services and facilities, and as in the years gone by, there were many public-spirited citizens ready to further every worthwhile project.

### ***School and Recreation Facilities Improved***

With Narberth's population tripled in a decade, school facilities became inadequate. A bond issue made it possible to spend \$58,000 in modernizing the old structure in time for the opening of the school year in 1916. In 1920, when there was an enrollment of 592 pupils, additional school playground facilities were provided by the purchase of nearly three acres adjacent to the school property. In 1922 there was a civic movement to acquire the tract facing Windsor Avenue for use as a community playground. A \$30,000 bond issue was approved by the voters, the ground was purchased, and a Recreation Board was established. Because of the need for additional school facilities, the high school was discontinued in 1923, and an arrangement was made whereby the Narberth School District would send pupils of high school age to Lower Merion High School.

In 1924 the voters approved a bond issue for a \$75,000 street improve-

*The Y.M.C.A. at Haverford and Forrest Avenues. The building is still there but has undergone extensive re-modeling into stores.*





Left. Narberth's first police officer, Daniel J. Hill, is at left in this picture of Markle's milk plant, on N. Narberth Avenue just north of Haverford Avenue. Right. The north-west corner of Haverford and N. Narberth Avenues about 1910.

ment program. This resulted in every public street within the borough limits being paved in accordance with the standard specifications of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In 1925 the present community building was erected on the playground. This was made possible by action of the Trustees of the Narberth Y.M.C.A. in donating, for that purpose, funds realized from the sale of the "Y" building; in 1920 the Y.M.C.A. had ceased to function as an organization.

### ***Narberth Adopted Building and Zoning Ordinances***

Truly Narberth had attained an important place as a residential community. It had grown to a point where little available land remained for new construction. It had instituted a Building Code in 1923, and the Volunteer Fire Company had become part of the borough organization, although continuing to function as an independent institution. By 1924, Narberth's population had grown to such an extent that the borough was divided into three election districts. The borough police force had been put under the supervision of the Lower Merion Police Department in 1922 in an agreement which would make available facilities of the Township jail, detective bureau, two-way radio system, instruction in police work, and the advantages of the township police headquarters. Since that time Narberth, by such cooperation, has been efficiently policed at every hour of the day and night.

On July 14, 1924, Narberth adopted its first Zoning Ordinance, making it the first borough in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to protect health, general welfare, and property values of the community by this progressive modern method.

In 1928 the Fire Company building, known as Elm Hall, was altered extensively to provide adequate quarters for the borough offices and Council meetings, as well as comfortable, improved facilities for the use of Fire Company members.

A well-organized community, which enjoys excellent credit, Narberth in the subsequent years has offered its citizens service facilities from a municipal standpoint second to none in the Commonwealth. More detailed information concerning the borough government will be found on other pages of this booklet. Narberth has much to be proud of. The Fire Company has an enviable reputation for efficiency, and by virtue of its record the citizens of Narberth enjoy the lowest insurance rates of any suburban community. This not only holds true for Narberth, but for the entire area which the Narberth Fire Company serves, an area in Lower Merion Township almost three times the area of the borough itself.

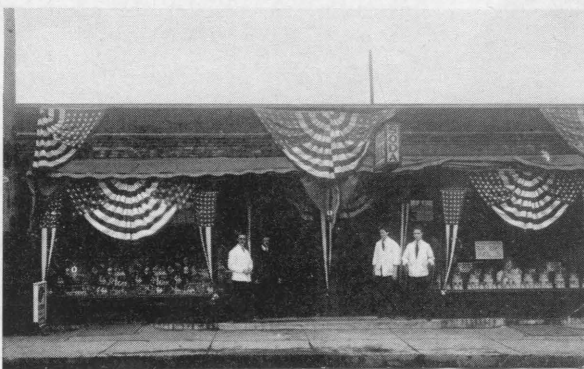
The Narberth Borough Office has compiled a Real Estate Registry of every property within the borough limits. This is unique among boroughs in Pennsylvania and provides a valuable source of information which is constantly used and obviates the necessity for consulting the county records in Norristown. It also makes it certain that every property is on the assessor's list, thus spreading the burden of taxation equitably.

The services of the Institute of Local and State Government of the University of Pennsylvania have been utilized to index Narberth's ordinances according to the most modern municipal practice. This constructive method of making records available has already proved valuable on countless occasions and has been instrumental in effecting savings in borough administration.

In 1940 the amended Zoning Ordinance of 1931 was again amended and supplemented to provide for the increased population of the borough, and further restrictions were added to insure the maintenance of Narberth as a residential community. In 1942 the Building Code of 1923 was replaced by a new Code which is thoroughly modern and takes cognizance of new, improved materials and methods of construction. It also provides safety measures in line with the most advanced building procedure.

In 1938 Narberth established a Planning Commission which has on file projects for many worthwhile improvements in the borough. As rapidly as funds, labor and materials can be made available, it is hoped

Left. *Haverford Avenue as it looked about 1910.* Right. *William S. ("Doc") Howard's drug store on Haverford Avenue decked out for the home coming celebration after World War I.*





that these constructive ideas may be translated into reality. In line with building for the future, in 1939 a scientific study of the storm water drainage requirements of the borough was made and a comprehensive plan developed. The first step in this improvement plan was completed in 1940 when a bond issue of \$20,000 provided for the materials. The labor was supplied on the basis of a W.P.A. project.

### ***Narberth A Family Community***

From every point of view Narberth's desirability as a family community is manifest. Aside from all of the advantages of good governmental functioning described elsewhere, there is a rare community spirit which makes for friendliness and true democracy. Many organizations provide for every phase of social life, and on occasion community celebrations are notable. The annual Fourth of July celebration, prior to the war when a fireworks display was featured, attracted at least 20,000 people to the Community Playground, according to police estimates.

Narberth's civic-mindedness over a long period of years has been displayed on numerous occasions. Its citizens have always been active in promoting the welfare of the borough, and sometimes, as in any healthy democracy, there have been divergent opinions. For a number of years the question of the possibility of merging the Borough of Narberth with Lower Merion Township has been discussed, and only nine years ago a petition requesting the dissolution of Narberth as a borough and its return to Lower Merion Township was filed with the County Court. Because of technicalities, the advocates of this movement withdrew the petition. The continuing interdependence of the borough and the township may logically raise this question at some future time. Thus far, Narberth's borough government has been alert and responsive to the interests of its citizens. With an area of approximately one-half square mile, it is evident that there is an intimacy of relationship between citizens and government which is not always possible in larger areas.

In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do at all or cannot do so well for themselves in their separate and individual capacities." It is an understanding of these words which actuates the administration of the borough government.

### ***Patriotism Manifest During Two World Wars***

Narberth's patriotic spirit was manifest to a great extent during two world wars. Not only did hundreds of its young men and women serve with the Country's armed forces, but its citizens at home added their efforts to suc-

cessful conduct of the war effort.

In World War I, a total of 193 men from the Borough saw military service of whom 8 laid down their lives. The War Memorial on the Community Playground at the corner of North Wynnewood and Windsor Avenues commemorates their sacrifice. At home, citizens did their part through Red Cross work, support of Liberty Loan drives and other agencies.

In World War II, a far greater number of young men and women from the borough served with the armed forces, a total of about 725 being inducted through Selective Service or voluntary enlistments between the beginning of the draft in the Fall of 1940 and V-J Day, September 2, 1945. As of the latter date, 19 were reported as having given their lives.

On the home front, correspondingly greater effort was asked of citizens through support of War Bond drives, the Red Cross, United War Chest, Civilian Defense, salvage campaigns, and cooperation with the government's rationing requirements.

Proposals are being made by a community-wide committee sponsored by the Harold D. Speakman Post, American Legion, for an appropriate memorial to Narberth's veterans of World War II. The Narberth Planning Commission will submit plans to Borough Council which may be presented to the electorate in the form of a concrete proposal for action.

*This war-time traffic picture shows the evidence of gas rationing.*



# THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF NARBERTH

## *Borough Powers Limited*

The Borough of Narberth is a municipal corporation. Many of its rights and powers are very much like those of a person. In its corporate name a borough may sue or be sued, and complain and defend itself in the courts. It may purchase, hold, lease, and sell real estate as the needs of government require. It is, however, a creature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and its powers and privileges are definitely stated in the Borough Code, an Act of the General Assembly. Boroughs, like other municipal governments, are subject to constitutional, statutory and legal limitations.

## *Council — The Policy-Making Body*

The chief agency of the borough government is Council. It is the policy-making and administrative body of the borough. Composed of seven members elected at large by the voters of Narberth, Council is endowed with wide powers to legislate on matters affecting public health, safety, and welfare. Council makes laws in the form of ordinances and resolutions. Its members serve without compensation for four-year terms.

The administrative functions of Council are carried on through committees, each being responsible for the supervision of one or more borough functions. The President of Council appoints the committees which are composed of three members, one of whom is designated as chairman. The Narberth Council has the following committees: building, finance, highway and sewer, liens, property, public safety, and water, light, and health.

Council passes upon, supervises, and controls all fiscal affairs of the borough government. It levies taxes and appropriates money. It may borrow money on the borough's credit (up to statutory limitations), and controls sinking funds.

Council also appoints certain officials whose duties and terms of office

*The Borough labor force at work on a resurfacing job.*





are prescribed by the Borough Code. Other borough employees, as well as members of boards and commissions, such as the Board of Health and the Police Civil Service Commission, are appointed by Council to conduct certain activities.

Meetings of the Narberth Council are held on the second Monday of each month at 8 P.M. in the Council Chamber of Elm Hall. They are open to the public. Committee meetings usually are held on the Friday preceding the second Monday.

### ***Burgess—The Chief Executive***

The Burgess is the chief executive of the borough. It is his duty to see that ordinances are enforced, and under the law he directs the police force. He presides at biennial organization meetings of Council, appoints members of the Recreation Board and Shade Tree Commission, casts the deciding vote if a tie cannot be broken at two successive meetings of Council, and may sit as a magistrate in cases involving the enforcement of borough ordinances. Ordinances passed by Council are submitted to the Burgess for his approval or veto. His veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of Council. The Burgess is elected for a four-year term and, in Narberth, serves without compensation.

### ***Secretary — The Agent of Council***

The Secretary is one of the appointed officials of the borough, named by Council for a two-year term. His duties are to keep the official records of Council meetings, handle correspondence, receive fees and issue permits, advertise ordinances, and attend to many other duties in connection with the day-to-day operation of the borough government as the chief agent of Council.

### ***Superintendent of Public Works Has Many Duties***

The Superintendent of Public Works, likewise appointed by Council for a two-year term, exercises supervision over street and sewer maintenance, ash and trash collection, street cleaning, and the maintenance of borough property. In Narberth the position is combined with the positions of Building Inspector, Plumbing Inspector, and Health Officer. In these capacities, the official has numerous duties in connection with the issuance of building permits and inspection of building projects to insure compliance with the borough's Building Code and observance of rules and regulations of the Narberth Board of Health, as well as state laws affecting health and sanitation.

### ***Solicitor — Council's Legal Agent***

The Solicitor is the borough's attorney. He is appointed by Council for a two-year term. His duties are to advise Council on all questions of law, to prepare ordinances, bonds, contracts, leases, or any other legal papers which may be required. He represents the borough in all legal actions.

### ***Tax Collector Elected***

An elected official of the borough, the Tax Collector is chosen by the voters for a four-year term. He is responsible for the collection of taxes levied by the borough on real estate and occupations. In addition, he is the collector of school district and county real estate taxes, and county personal property taxes. Council requires the Tax Collector to furnish a bond to insure the faithful performance of his duties and to protect the public funds in his custody. He makes regular reports to Council and turns over tax moneys collected to the borough. He is compensated by commissions.

### ***Treasurer Handles Borough Funds***

The Treasurer is a part-time official appointed by Council for a two-year term. His principal responsibilities are the receipt, custody, and disbursement of borough funds. All moneys received by any borough official from fines, permits, licenses, taxes, or any other source, must be turned over to the Treasurer and deposited in a bank to the borough's account. The Treasurer makes monthly reports to Council on the condition of the borough's finances. He is bonded in an amount in keeping with the public funds entrusted to his care.

### ***Auditors Check Borough Accounts***

A check-up on the handling of borough funds is provided by law. Three Auditors, elected for six-year terms, have the responsibility of auditing the accounts of all borough officials receiving or expending public funds. They determine whether the money of the borough was spent according to law and whether the accounts are correct. The audit must be completed within sixty days after the close of the fiscal year. A condensed statement of the auditors' report is published in a local newspaper for the information of citizens, and a copy is filed with the Clerk of Courts of Montgomery County. The report of the Auditors also is furnished to the State Department of Internal Affairs.

### ***Justices of the Peace Dispose of Minor Cases***

Two Justices of the Peace are elected in Narberth by the voters for terms of six years. Constituting the so-called "Minor Judiciary," they have jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters. In regard to the former, they may impose fines or imprisonment for minor offenses, and hold persons accused of more serious crimes for the Grand Jury. In civil matters, that is, disputes between persons, their jurisdiction extends to cases involving not more than \$300. Violation of traffic laws and ordinances, breaking of health ordinances, disorderly conduct and similar offenses constitute the majority of the cases handled by the Justices of the Peace.

### ***Constable Acts as Court Officer***

Formerly the Constable was the peace officer of the borough but the establishment of a uniformed police force has greatly reduced his duties. The Constable serves chiefly as a court officer for the Justices of the Peace, and in this capacity he serves writs, warrants, and processes necessary to the work of these courts. He also posts election notices and appoints deputies to serve on election days. It is his duty to maintain order, if necessary, at polling places. The Constable is elected by the voters for a four-year term and is compensated by fees.

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*Narberth Fire Company building on Forrest Avenue which houses the Borough offices and Council Chamber.*





## **BOROUGH SERVICES**

### **FOR YOUR PROTECTION**

#### ***Narberth and Lower Merion Police Cooperate***

In Narberth, the police officer is your friend, and his function is one of helpfulness and protection to life and property. He is ever at your disposal for the abatement of nuisances, and for the suppression and apprehension of intruders within our borders whose mission may be suspicious or contrary to law. His watchful eye is ever alert to the infraction of all ordinances which have been instituted for the protection of persons, property, or safety.

In Narberth, the Police Department is a branch of the borough government, and consists of five policemen, one sergeant and four patrolmen. The qualifications for members of the police force are determined by a Civil Service Commission of three persons appointed by the Burgess. Their training is rigid, and in time of peace they are required to attend the Pennsylvania State Police Training School which ranks high nationally for its efficiency.

Whenever you need a policeman, call Ardmore 4200, which is the police headquarters of Lower Merion Township, under whose supervision the borough policemen operate. By direct radio communication to the Narberth police car and to all other police cars in Lower Merion Township, you are assured of prompt response to your needs. If a Lower Merion police car happens to be nearest to your residence, it may reach you first. Actually you have at your disposal many more than the five policemen who are in the direct employ of the borough. This close cooperation between the Borough of Narberth and Lower Merion Township is an advantage for your protection.

In case of accident or other emergency, do not hesitate to call police headquarters which maintains first aid equipment, including inhalators, respirators, and an ambulance.

The cooperation between borough and the township also extends to the enforcement of the Borough Ordinance regarding the control of dogs. The "dog catchers" of Lower Merion patrol Narberth streets daily.

#### ***Narberth Fire Company Volunteer***

It is hoped you never have occasion to call Narberth 2200 for if you do it means you have a fire. However, should this misfortune befall you, your alarm will be answered with exceptional promptness by a group of trained firemen who are public-spirited citizens serving without compensation as members of the Narberth Fire Company. The Fire Company

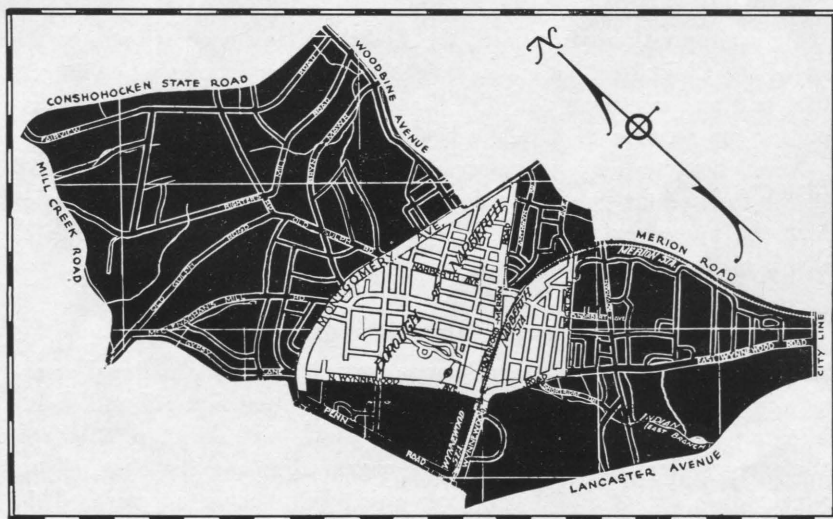
has an enviable record for efficiency which has resulted in minimum fire loss for citizens who have found it necessary to use this facility.

Of the 35 active members of the Narberth Fire Company, twenty were in military service during World War II, their places being taken by some of the older members who had formerly been active. The equipment of the Fire Company is modern and consists of an American-La France hook and ladder, an American-La France combination truck, and a Seagrave Triplex combination pumper.

The operation of the Narberth Fire Company is financed in two ways. The Borough of Narberth through Council makes an annual appropriation to the Fire Company for the maintenance of Elm Hall, title to which is in the name of the Narberth Fire Company; to defray the salaries of two paid firemen, one of whom is on duty at all times; and to pay for the purchase and maintenance of fire equipment and motor apparatus. The second source of revenue for the Fire Company is provided by dues of \$3.00 a year from annual contributing members. This money is kept separate from the borough appropriation and is used to advance the technical training, to provide recreational facilities, and to maintain the "esprit de corps" of the active members.

The territory covered by the Narberth Fire Company is designated by the Middle Department Rating Association, and covers considerable territory outside the Borough limits as shown on the accompanying map.

*Narberth Fire District.*



Our citizens owe much gratitude to the members of the Narberth Fire Company who, at great personal sacrifice of time, convenience and comfort, are every ready to respond to the emergency of fire, regardless of the hour or the weather.

## **FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE**

### ***Board of Health Maintains Sanitary Standards***

Have you ever noticed an automobile, bearing the words "The Borough of Narberth," stop at your house when the milkman was delivering your supply? If so, you have perhaps wondered why the Health Officer obtained a bottle of milk from your milkman. His purpose was to safeguard the health of your family by obtaining samples for a laboratory examination to insure the high standard maintained by borough requirements which exceed even those of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the control of milk and other dairy products, the Board of Health has under its jurisdiction the inspection of food stores and restaurants; the issuance of permits to food handlers; the adjustment of sanitation complaints, and all other matters which concern the public health.

Appointed by Council, the Board of Health has five members who serve without compensation. The Health Officer and Plumbing Inspector is an agent of the Board who acts for it in enforcing its rules, regulations, and ordinances. The Board of Health meets monthly, and in event of emergency more frequently.

By appropriation of Council, the Board of Health contributes to the cost of the Child Health Center, maintained by the Women's Community Club, and also contracts with the Community Health and Civic Association for the services of a public health nurse in the borough.

Never hesitate for any emergency of health to call Ardmore 2098 and ask to have the public health nurse visit your home. For any service which the nurse performs for a bedridden patient a nominal charge of \$1.50 is made to help defray expenses of this public welfare agency.

### ***Volunteer Medical Corps Operates Ambulance***

The Narberth Volunteer Medical Corps, organized for the national emergency in 1942, has continued to function by teaching first aid and maintaining an ambulance which is at your disposal. Call Ardmore 4500 for ambulance service. Membership in the organization may be obtained by payment of a fee of \$2.00 per year which helps cover expenses. This entitles you to ambulance service free of charge for your entire family.



## **GOOD BOROUGH HOUSEKEEPING**

### ***Streets Paved, Repaired, Lighted***

Narberth enjoys the distinction of having no dedicated street unimproved. Nearly ten miles of the eleven miles of highway within the Borough of Narberth are paved in accordance with State Highway specifications and are maintained by the borough. Of the borough boundary roads, North Wynnewood Avenue and Rockland Avenue are maintained by the borough, while Montgomery Avenue is a county highway and the borough's jurisdiction ends ten feet from the curb. East Wynnewood Road, from the railroad underpass to Rockland Avenue, is state-owned and maintained.

Normal street maintenance is handled by the borough's own force under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works, but resurfacing of streets is usually accomplished through what is known as "County Aid." Under this system the county highway department did the work and defrayed a major portion of the cost, the balance being paid by the borough. Local labor was used by the county whenever possible.

Narberth streets are lighted from sundown to sunrise by 183 street lights. The war interrupted a program of more effective street lighting but when materials are available, the plans provide for a continuation of the program.

### ***Narberth Owns Sewer System***

Narberth owns its own sewer system, both sanitary drainage and storm water. The sanitary sewer feeds into the Lower Merion system, and Narberth pays Lower Merion Township a nominal annual fee for this privilege.

In 1939 it was recognized that the storm water sewer system in Narberth was inadequate. A comprehensive survey was made which defined the exact requirements. Approximately 25 per cent of the improved storm water drainage facilities were built in cooperation with W.P.A. in 1938 and 1939. Subsequent work may be included in post-war projects.

### ***Borough Force Collects Ashes and Trash***

The borough force of six men, with three trucks, not only handles the street and sewer maintenance, but also collects ashes and trash, cleans the streets and sewers, maintains traffic lines and traffic signs in accordance with the Police Department requirements, and keeps the playground and other borough property in good condition. Ashes and trash are disposed of at the Lower Merion Township incinerator at a per ton cost based upon the township operating cost with no profit added.

### ***Garbage Collection Done by Contract***

Garbage collection in the Borough of Narberth is done by contract, since it is the more economical method. It is estimated that if the borough were to collect garbage the additional cost to the taxpayer would be approximately 1 mill per \$1.00 of assessed property valuation a year.

### ***Shade Trees and Community Buildings Maintained***

Another evidence of good borough housekeeping is the protection and maintenance of the shade trees with which Narberth abounds. All those situated on public property are under the jurisdiction of the borough which, through the Shade Tree Commission, provides the necessary care with funds provided in the borough budget.

The borough has other property than the highways and sewers which require maintenance. The Community Building which houses the Narberth Community Library, the American Legion Rooms, and the Girl Scout Headquarters, is maintained by the borough which employs a full-time caretaker who also supervises certain of the maintenance work for the playground. The Child Health Center Building on Conway Avenue also is owned and maintained by the borough.

### ***Labor Force is Loyal***

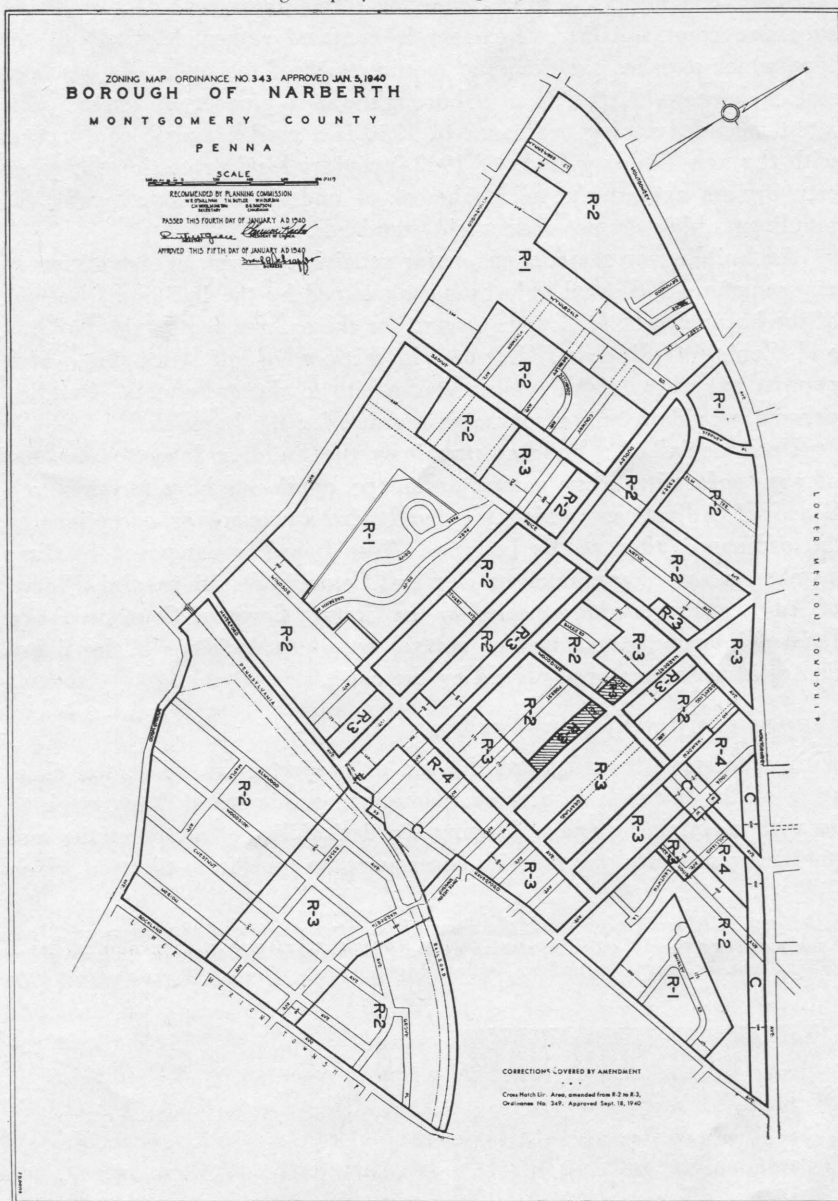
This report would be remiss if it did not mention the loyalty of the men who constitute the Borough Labor Force. There is no pension plan in effect, and municipal employees do not participate in either federal old age benefits or in state unemployment compensation. It is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to devise a workable and economic pension plan for all the borough employees, several of whom have served for many years in spite of the manifest advantages of private employment.

### ***Good Borough Housekeeping Needs Residents' Help***

Good housekeeping is a matter of pride to your borough government, but without the cooperation of the residents who are responsible for the maintenance of sidewalks and curbs, the efforts of the government to enhance property values would be of no avail. Many residents do not understand why the maintenance of sidewalks and curbs in good condition is necessary. Aside from a good appearance, which helps make Narberth a desirable residential community, the elimination of all "stumblers" and inundated sidewalks is essential for safety. The property owner, in the event of accidents, resulting from faulty sidewalks or curbs, is the defendant in any suit for damages, and it should, therefore, be under-

stood that any borough ordinances governing such maintenance are for the protection of the property owner as well as for the safety of the general public.

*Zoning Map of the Borough of Narberth*





The borough owns a garage and storage plant located east of the tennis courts on Haverford Avenue.

## PERPETUATING A RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY

### *Zoning Protects Citizens' Welfare*

Narberth has always been a home town free from manufacturing and excessive commercialism. Business is confined rather definitely to the type which satisfies the domestic requirements of residents. As has been stated elsewhere, Narberth as a borough was a pioneer in zoning. The latest amended zoning ordinance of 1940 is a model, and in conjunction with the new Building Code of 1942, provides legal protection for property owners against the encroachment of undesirable property uses for buildings which do not meet rigid standards.

All building or remodeling, major repairs, removal, or demolition of any structure is allowed only by permit issued by the Building Inspector of the borough who is Council's agent for the enforcement of the Building and Zoning Ordinances. Regular inspections of all work for which permits have been issued assure conformity to the ordinances. Building permits provide a minor source of revenue for the borough.

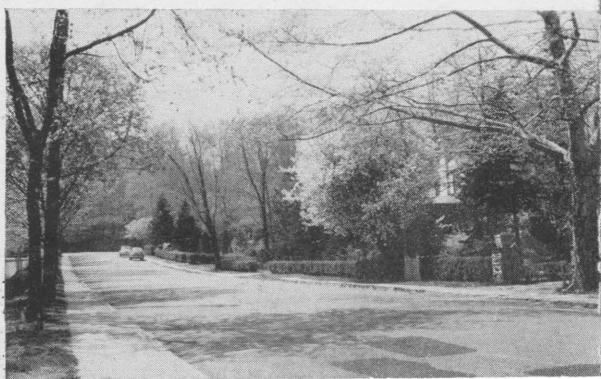
Upon denial of a building permit by the Building Inspector because of non-conformity to the zoning ordinance, applicants have recourse to a Board of Adjustment which may authorize variances or exceptions to the ordinance after public hearings. This Board is composed of three members who are appointed by Borough Council. Decisions of the Board of Adjustment may be appealed to the County Court of Common Pleas. It is of interest to note that on several occasions decisions of the Board of Adjustment have been upheld by the court.

### *Planning Commission Set Up*

With ordinances to safeguard the use of property, the residential character of the borough is assured. However, public works have much to do with maintaining and enhancing the desirability of a community and stabilizing property values, with consequent revenue from taxation which

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*Left. Attractive residences mark the Borough. Central portion of this house on Shady Lane was once the Libertyville station of the Philadelphia & Columbia Railway about 1830. Right. Trees and shrubbery line residential streets. Windsor Avenue opposite the playground.*



enables progressive development. With an awareness of these facts, the Borough of Narberth, through Council and under the authority of the State Legislature, established a Planning Commission in 1939. This is a Board of five members which has the duty of studying the required public improvements, making plans, and recommending their adoption by Council. Narberth has been fortunate in the competent personnel of its Planning Commission which has been very active in projecting the needs of the borough. Narberth's Planning Commission was not war-born, although the adoption of most of its recommendations necessarily are post-war projects. At present there are on file the following major projects as recommendations of the Planning Commission:

	Estimated Cost
Enlarge Community Building.....	\$ 69,000
Build new Borough Hall.....	154,000
Improve storm water drainage system.....	117,736
Widen sections of Haverford Avenue.....	14,067
Install sidewalk and curbing near ball field.....	427
Open an alley to allow truck unloading and loading for Haverford Avenue stores.....	1,585
Build concrete bridge to replace present one over R. R. tracks at North Narberth Avenue.....	76,000

These projects of the Planning Commission are on file with the federal government to permit Narberth to share any public funds which may be made available by federal grant in the near future. The Planning Commission, in proposing these projects, intended that the Borough of Narberth would undertake them regardless of federal grants. It might well be the policy of any Narberth Borough government to carry out all public improvements as rapidly as conditions permit.

It is hoped that Narberth will continue to be an attractive residential community. In spite of what the future may bring, and notwithstanding residential developments in all of the territory surrounding Narberth, the borough can maintain its unique desirability as a home town.

*Left. Parking area on the south side of the Railroad Station. Right. Narberth Station from the north side.*



# BOROUGH FINANCES

## *Budget Prepared Annually*

Financial control of borough government and school activities requires the adoption of carefully prepared budgets each year. These budgets (one for the borough government and one for the School District) contain detailed lists of estimated expenditures and receipts for the coming year.

The fiscal period of the borough government begins January 1 of each year. In Narberth, the Secretary submits a tentative list of expenditures and receipts to Council late in the fall of the year. After Council has studied and approved the tentative budget, it is posted for public inspection 15 days before its adoption. At the January meeting of Council, the budget is adopted and an ordinance is passed setting the real estate tax rate. During 1945, the borough real estate tax rate was 17 mills or \$17 for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

The School District prepares its budget in much the same way as the borough government. The fiscal year of the School District, however, begins July 1.

## *Real Property Tax Determined by Rate and Assessed Valuation*

Since the chief source of revenue for the operation of the borough government and the Narberth School District is the tax on real estate, it is important to note the procedure in determining this tax. Two factors are involved in arriving at the real property tax; these are the total assessed valuation and the tax rate. The responsibility for assessing property in Narberth is vested in an assessor who is appointed by the Montgomery County Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes. During the fall of each year, the assessor compiles a list of all properties in the borough, the property owners, and the property valuations. An assessment roll is then prepared for the equalization proceedings of the County Commissioners and for public inspection. A tax duplicate list showing the assessed values of each property is subsequently turned over to the Borough of Narberth. Council then establishes the tax rate or millage by dividing the total amount to be raised by property taxes by the total assessed valuation.

The Board of School Directors determines the real property tax for the School District in the same manner. Since, however, the fiscal year of the School District is not the same as that of the borough, the total assessed



valuation may differ because it is made at a different time.

The Borough Tax Collector prepares one bill for each property owner for all real property taxes—borough, school, and county.

### ***Real Estate Tax Not the Only Source of Revenue***

While the real estate tax contributes the greatest amount of cash to the borough treasury, it is not the only source of revenue. The borough also receives money for building permits, for fees charged public utilities for street openings, and from an occupation tax on all adult male inhabitants. In addition, the state refunds a certain amount of the fees charged for beer and liquor licenses issued in Narberth.

The School District, likewise, has sources of revenue other than the real estate tax. State grants and tuition for non-resident pupils add to the receipts of the School District.

### ***Treasurer Is Custodian of Funds***

Residents and property owners make their tax payments to the Tax Collector. The Tax Collector turns over these receipts to Council. Subsequently, this money is given to the Borough Treasurer whose responsibility it is to bank the money and maintain the banking records of borough resources. The Borough Treasurer has custody also of receipts from the various other sources of revenue. The Tax Collector and the Treasurer are bonded in an amount equal to the largest sum they will have on hand at any one time.

The procedure for the custody of school funds follows much the same pattern. Receipts from taxes levied by the School District pass from the Borough Tax Collector to the School Board, and then to the Treasurer of the School Board. The Treasurer of the School Board is bonded also.

## **BOROUGH OF NARBERTH — 1944**

### **TAX EXEMPT PROPERTY**

Methodist Church .....	\$60,000	Boy Scout House.....	\$ 1,500
Catholic Church .....	15,000	Penna. R.R. Station Grounds.....	12,000
Catholic Rectory .....	9,000	Penna. R.R. (on Elmwood Avenue)	4,000
Baptist Church .....	10,000	Borough of Narberth (102 Conway	
Presbyterian Church .....	12,000	Ave.) .....	4,200
Fire House .....	15,000	Borough of Narberth (Playground)	25,000
Narberth Public Schools .....	45,000	Commissioners of Montgomery	
Public School Playground .....	15,000	County (3 lots and house) ..	3,300
Parochial School .....	4,000		
Lutheran Church .....	10,000		
Kings Daughters .....	6,000		
			<hr/>
			\$251,000

### ***Bills Paid On Requisitions and Warrants***

Bills for services rendered the borough cover a variety of functions and activities from police work to the purchase of flags for community buildings. These bills are paid in the following manner. The Borough Secretary prepares for payment of the bill a requisition which must be approved by the finance committee of Council. The Borough Secretary, Borough Treasurer, and President of Council then countersign warrants and Council authorizes payment of the bill.

The Board of School Directors pays its bills similarly.

### ***Receipts and Expenditures Audited***

At the close of each fiscal year, all financial records of the borough are turned over to the Borough Auditors. They conduct a thorough check of the records and resources in order to determine the exact financial status of the borough. Following their check, the Auditors submit a complete report to Council. This report is published for the information of residents in a newspaper of general circulation.

### ***Temporary Borrowing Done***

By the time the Tax Collector receives the tax duplicate and sends tax bill to property owners, it is usually mid-summer before the borough receives any revenues. Therefore, to provide the borough with funds to meet its obligations in the first half of the year, temporary borrowing is often necessary. These short-term loans range generally from \$10,000 to \$20,000, depending upon the size of the cash balance with which the new fiscal year was started. The loans are repaid as soon as tax monies are received.

The School District is more fortunate in the matter of temporary borrowing. The fiscal year of the School District begins July 1—about the time tax bills are sent to property owners. The School District, therefore, receives the bulk of its income in the beginning of its fiscal year in contrast to the borough which must wait until more than half of the fiscal year is over.

### ***Improvements Financed by Bonded Indebtedness***

Not all public improvements are financed by current revenue. Narberth, like many municipalities, pays for such improvements through long-term bond issues which are paid off at stated intervals. By using this method of paying its obligations, the borough can construct a road, for example, at the time it is needed and pay for it as it is being used. The money

borrowed to construct the road is repaid during the subsequent years from tax monies levied for that purpose and deposited in the Sinking Fund.

There are two types of bonded indebtedness. Councilmanic debt is created by members of Council. According to the Pennsylvania Constitution, councilmanic borrowing capacity is limited to 2 per cent of the assessed value of taxable property. Electoral debt is created by citizen vote. Any debt incurred past councilmanic borrowing capacity must be approved by the voters of Narberth. Electoral borrowing capacity, generally, is limited to 7 per cent of the assessed value of taxable property.

The following table depicts the bonded indebtedness of the Borough of Narberth as of January 1, 1945.

<b>ELECTORAL DEBT</b>				
<i>Object</i>	<i>Original Debt Date Issued</i>	<i>Present Debt</i>	<i>Date of Payments</i>	<i>Payments</i>
Road Bonds (4%) .....	\$30,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	7/1/46	\$ 5,000.00
	7/1/16			
Playground Bonds (4½%) .....	30,000.00	10,000.00	8/1/47	5,000.00
	8/1/22		8/1/52	5,000.00
Road Bonds (4%) .....	75,000.00	45,000.00	8/1/45	15,000.00
	8/1/25		8/1/50	15,000.00
			8/1/55	15,000.00

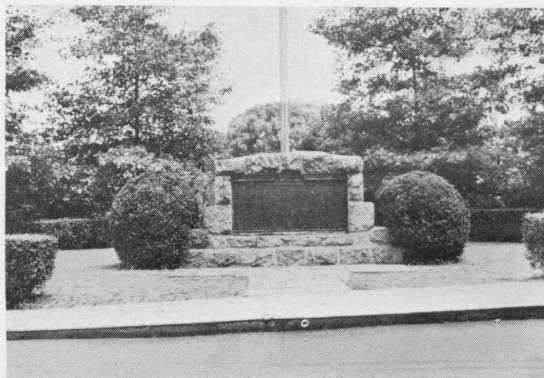
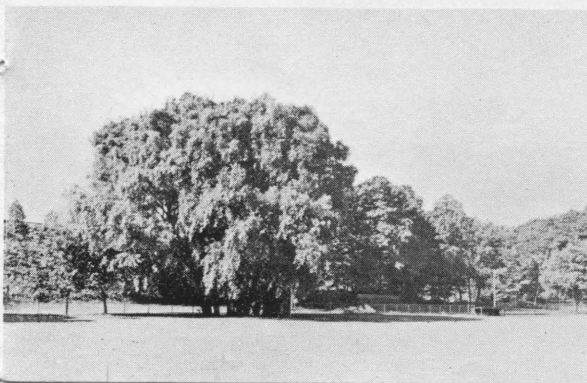
<b>COUNCILMANIC DEBT</b>				
<i>Object</i>	<i>Original Debt Date Issued</i>	<i>Present Debt</i>	<i>Date of Payments</i>	<i>Payments</i>
Storm Sewer (3¾%) .....	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	12/1/48	\$ 5,000.00
	12/1/33		12/1/53	5,000.00
Storm Sewer Bonds (2%) .....	25,000.00	20,000.00	12/1/49	5,000.00
	12/1/39		12/1/54	5,000.00
			12/1/59	5,000.00
			12/1/64	5,000.00

Total Indebtedness as of January 1, 1945.....\$90,000.00

In Sinking Funds as of Jan. 1, 1945.....\$33,557.00

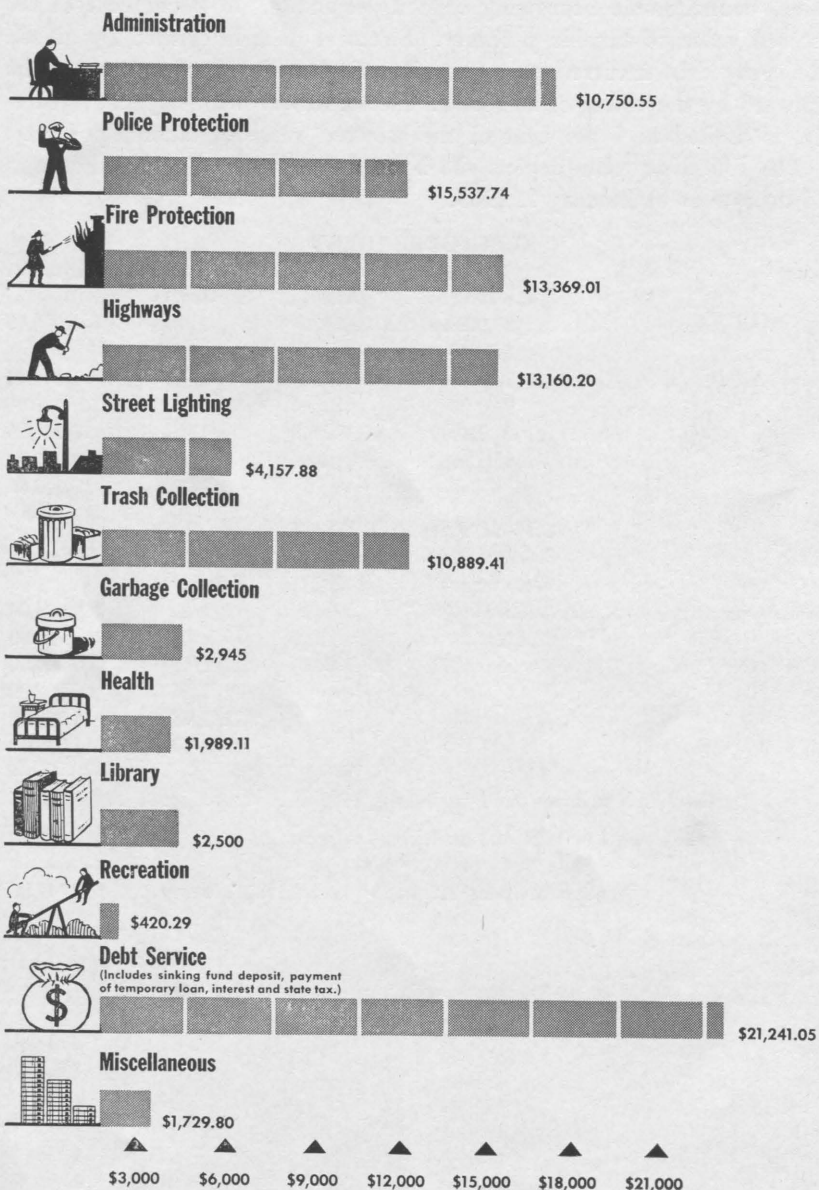
Net Indebtedness .....\$56,443.00

Left. General view of the Recreation Grounds. Right. World War 1 memorial.





# THIS IS HOW YOUR MONEY WAS SPENT—1944



## SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### RECEIPTS

	<i>Received:</i> 1944	<i>Per Cent of</i> <i>Total Receipts</i>	<i>Anticipated:</i> 1945	<i>Per Cent of</i> <i>Total Receipts</i>
Cash Balance (January 1) . . . . .	\$ 15,953.92	13%	\$ 23,827.92	21%
Tax Collections . . . . .	92,863.64	76%	86,744.75	77%
Temporary Loan . . . . .	10,000.00	8%		
Miscellaneous Sources . . . . .	4,105.41	3%	2,228.00	2%
<b>Total Receipts . . . . .</b>	<b>\$122,922.97</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$112,800.67</b>	<b>100%</b>

### DISBURSEMENTS

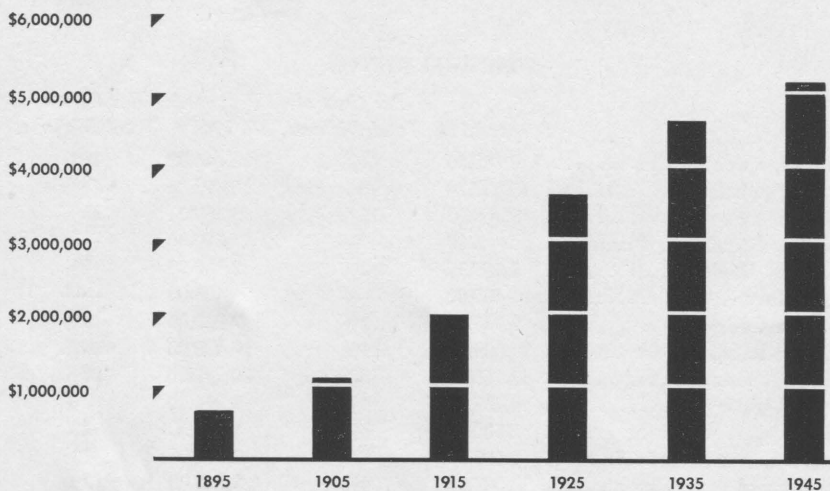
	<i>Spent: 1944</i>	<i>Per Cent of</i> <i>Total Disbsmt.</i>	<i>Proposed:</i> 1945	<i>Per Cent of</i> <i>Total Disbsmt.</i>
Administration . . . . .	\$10,750.55	11%	\$ 12,446.93	12%
Police Protection . . . . .	15,537.74	16%	16,875.36	17%
Fire Protection . . . . .	13,369.01	13%	15,369.01	15%
Building Regulation, Planning..	5.00	—	500.00	—
Board of Health . . . . .	1,989.11	2%	2,100.00	2%
Sewer Rental . . . . .	400.00	—	400.00	—
Garbage Collection . . . . .	2,945.00	3%	2,945.00	3%
Ash and Rubbish Collection....	10,889.41	11%	10,008.00	10%
Highways . . . . .	13,160.20	13%	20,527.00	20%
Street Lighting . . . . .	4,157.88	4%	4,200.00	5%
Library . . . . .	2,500.00	3%	2,500.00	2%
Playground and Shade Tree....	420.29	—	1,100.00	1%
Interest and State Tax . . . . .	3,687.91	4%	3,725.00	3%
Temporary Loan Repaid . . . . .	10,000.00	10%	—	—
Payments to Sinking Funds . . . .	7,553.14	8%	7,345.00	7%
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,729.80	2%	3,550.00	3%
<b>Total Disbursements ..</b>	<b>\$99,095.04</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$103,591.30</b>	<b>100%</b>

### NARBERTH ASSESSMENTS ON REAL ESTATE

<i>Date</i>	<i>Valuation</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Valuation</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Valuation</i>
1895	\$636,600	1912	1,605,020	1929	4,346,320
1896	683,300	1913	1,732,915	1930	4,426,770
1897	747,025	1914	1,832,730	1931	4,876,975
1898	790,870	1915	1,933,320	1932	4,941,470
1899	800,295	1916	2,203,635	1933	4,894,670
1900	855,845	1917	2,247,135	1934	4,852,770
1901	912,410	1918	2,328,420	1935	4,854,820
1902	926,035	1919	2,535,880	1936	4,850,540
1903	945,040	1920	2,759,625	1937	4,863,530

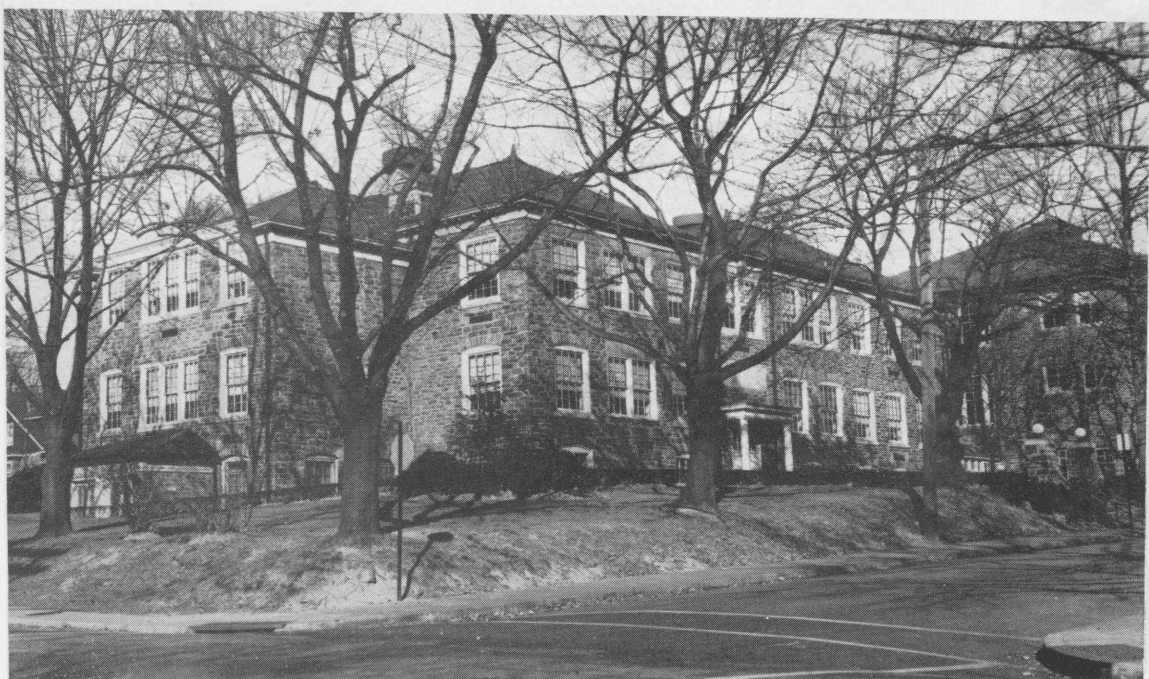
1904	990,160	1921	2,921,400	1938	4,876,845
1905	1,026,150	1922	3,275,100	1939	4,907,945
1906	1,134,625	1923	3,414,025	1940	5,166,745
1907	1,265,365	1924	3,543,400	1941	5,198,795
1908	1,320,835	1925	3,838,315	1942	5,251,495
1909	1,389,235	1926	3,930,595	1943	5,240,370
1910	1,462,085	1927	4,233,045	1944	5,244,570
1911	1,527,975	1928	4,307,670	1945	5,246,270

## NARBERTH REAL ESTATE ASSESSMENTS—1895-1945



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*Narberth Public School Buildings at Essex and Sabine Avenues.*





## PUBLIC EDUCATION

### *School District Manages Public Schools*

With the exception of a few independent school districts, each city, borough, and township of the state comprises a separate district for the organization and management of the public school system. The Borough of Narberth, having a population of 5,217 (as of 1940) is classified as a Third-Class School District.

The Board of School Directors, composed of seven members, is in charge of the management of the school system in the District. The Board members choose their own officers—a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. To facilitate its work, the Board is organized into committees. The finance committee arranges for depositories and loans, prepares the budget, and maintains the various records. The personnel committee acts as an advisory group to the Supervising Principal on matters relating to employment of the teaching and service staffs. Recommendations regarding purchasing of materials and supplies are the concern of the books, furniture, and supplies committee. The building and grounds committee advises on any proposed alterations, additions, or repairs to the buildings. Members of the recreation committee are also members of the Borough Recreation Board in order to coordinate the activities of the two groups in planning summer recreational programs. Members of the library committee, likewise, comprise a portion of the Borough Library Board in order to coordinate school and community work.

The Board of School Directors of Narberth meets the third Monday of each month in the school. Meetings are open to the public.

The Supervising Principal is the administrative officer of the school system. His responsibilities are numerous and they range from the formulation of school policy through the supervision of instruction and improvements to the development of good public relations. Twenty full-time teachers and two part-time instrumental teachers instruct the children attending the Narberth Schools. A school secretary, a medical examiner, a part-time nurse, a cafeteria manager, two cafeteria helpers, and two custodians comprise the service staff.

### *Narberth Schools Go To Eighth Grade*

There are 370 children presently enrolled in the two Narberth Schools. Of these, 185 attend the Primary School containing the kindergarten and first three grades; the remainder attends the Junior School which includes the fourth through the eighth grades.

Narberth children attend the Lower Merion Junior and Senior High Schools for their ninth grade and senior high school work. This arrangement between the Board of School Directors of Lower Merion and the Board of School Directors of Narberth was made for senior high school students in 1923 and for ninth graders in 1926. For a brief period, beginning in 1929, eighth grade school children attended Lower Merion Junior High School. Remodeling of the Junior School in Narberth, however, permitted these students to return in 1931.

### ***Educational Program Is Broad***

Courses in the Narberth Schools range from instruction in the three R's to studies in history, geography, and science. Classroom journeys, chaperoned by the teachers, acquaint the children with Philadelphia orchestra concerts, children's theatre plays, museums, publishing houses, and other places of educational value. The visual education program proves to be an interesting feature of instruction in courses. Many visual aid devices such as films are used to make the students' school experiences realistic and lasting. Approximately 175 educational films are shown yearly in the classrooms from the school's own sound motion picture projector. A slide and opaque projector, a catalogued picture file, and a museum collection complete the resources of the visual aid department.

Another exceptional feature of the educational program is the school library which contains a collection of 7,000 volumes. More than half of these comprise a main library while the remaining volumes are distributed among the various classrooms. The Supervising Principal is in charge of the main library. The Library Club, composed of seventh and eighth grade girls, assists the Principal in his work. Some activities of the Club include arranging shelves and bulletin boards, and serving as librarians.

Standardized testing of the pupils is a regular part of Narberth's educational program. These tests, devised to examine intelligence, aptitudes, and achievement, aid the teachers in directing students in their studies and interests.

Wartime activities curtailed the continuance of a thriving community adult school.

### ***Extra-Curricular Activities Are Varied***

The Narberth Public Schools offer various opportunities in extra-curricular activities. A school paper, the Sun Dial, has provided writing and editing experience to school children for 15 years. An orchestra, a chorus, athletic teams, a crafts program, and intramural sports provide a wholesome combination of educational and recreational activity.

Pupils are given the opportunity to attend religious education classes for one hour each Wednesday. These classes are sponsored for the schools by the Community Council on Weekday Christian Education.

A pageant, "A Community Rises," was presented by the schools in April, 1945, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Borough of Narberth. The pageant was written, staged, and produced by the faculty and pupils.

### ***Students Help in War Activities***

The Narberth Public Schools have participated in various wartime activities. Since March, 1942, \$84,139.10 worth of war stamps and bonds have been sold by the schools. Among the items covered by these sales are included seven jeeps, one quack, one grasshopper plane, one Fairchild training plane, two heavy and one light field ambulances, and forty-four life saving suits.

Teachers, assisted by local residents, issued ration books one and two, gasoline ration book five and tire registration certificates, and aided in selective service registration.

Under the leadership of the Junior Red Cross of the Main Line, Narberth school children have organized drives for the collection of books, athletic and musical equipment, and games for service men and women.

Sales of victory garden seeds were also conducted. Proceeds from these sales were turned over to the Junior Red Cross.

Miscellaneous activities included scrap drives, tin can collections, and milkweed pod collections. Contributions were made by faculty and students to Chinese and British War Relief, Salvation Army, and Red Cross War Funds.

### ***School Health and Safety Program Is Vital***

The daily school health program is under the direct supervision of a nurse who is on duty each day in the Narberth School buildings. She aids the school physician in regular physical examination of the pupils and conducts the follow-up work on these examinations. All absences due to illness are checked by her, and conferences regarding the particular student's health take place with the parents and teacher. Her scheduled visits to the classrooms to examine ventilation and sanitation assure a healthy school environment.

Health instruction is a part of the school program in all grades. Emphasis is placed upon practical daily health habits and routine. Classes in physical education supplement the formal health instruction.

Safety education is also an integral portion of the program. A Safety



Patrol, composed of eighth grade students, has functioned successfully for many years. The Patrol assists children at street crossings and performs various safety activities during playground recesses.

### ***Parent-Teacher Association Is Active***

Narberth boasts an active Parent-Teacher Association. This group meets the third Monday evening of each month from September through May to discuss school programs and problems. Anyone in the community interested in school work may join the Parent-Teacher Association.

### ***School Finances***

To maintain the property and to conduct the business and functions of the school, the Board of School Directors of Narberth levies a real estate tax each year. The tax is levied in accordance with estimated receipts from other sources as well as proposed expenditures for the ensuing year.

The 1943-44 tax rate of 18 mills was levied on real estate valued at \$4,993,870.00. This tax rate, along with the money realized from other sources, yielded \$132,855.14. Although the tax rate for 1944-45 was only 17 mills, the assessed valuation of real estate increased to \$4,995,070.00. Receipts during this year amounted to \$134,565.49. In comparison with the two years just past, the tax rate for the current year, 1945-1946, has been raised to 19 mills. Assessed valuation of real estate, on the other hand, has decreased to \$4,991,770.00. This increment in tax rate is due to the increase of tuition costs (from \$125 to approximately \$195) for students sent to the Lower Merion Township Schools. Receipts for the current year are estimated at \$124,864.40.

The table below depicts the sources of receipts and the respective amounts for the financial years just discussed.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Received 1943-44</i>	<i>Received 1944-45</i>	<i>Budget 1945-46</i>
Balance on hand (general fund) \$	22,558.55	\$ 32,834.33	\$ 7,520.75
Property tax .....	89,168.50	84,599.57	94,843.65
Delinquent tax .....	6,641.57	2,870.79	3,000.00
State appropriation .....	11,807.87	11,760.82	13,300.00
Tuition .....	90.00	95.00	
Interest .....	1,278.27	467.28	
Sale of real estate, etc .....	1,310.38		
All other sources .....		\$ 1,937.70	6 200.00
<hr/>			
Total School Receipts ....	\$132,855.14	\$134,565.49	\$124,864.40

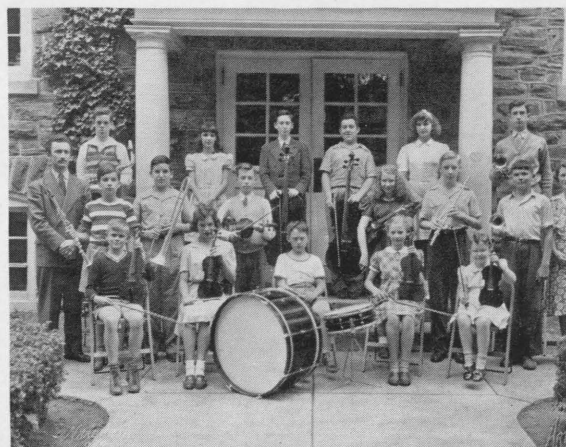
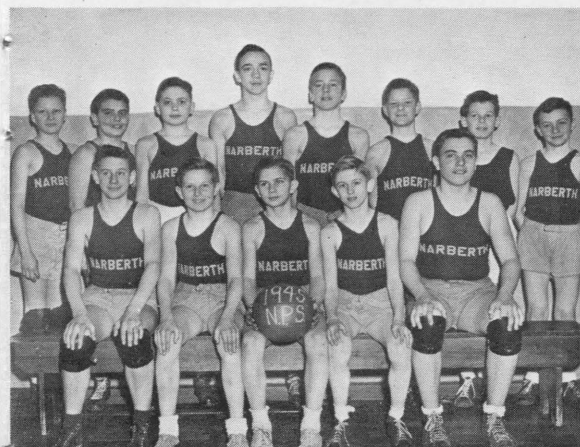
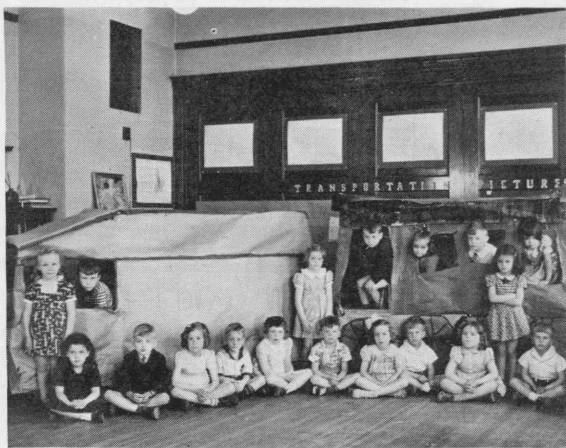
A table of expenditures made for these three years by the Board of School Directors shows how the above receipts were used and how they shall be used.

Item	Spent 1943-44	Spent 1944-45	Budget 1945-46
CURRENT EXPENSES:			
General control .....	\$ 3,751.56	\$ 4,049.50	\$ 10,591.00
Instruction .....	74,821.84	78,447.94	89,168.00
Auxiliary agencies .....	3,169.63	3,554.77	3,700.00
Operation of school plant....	6,712.47	6,954.32	7,450.00
Maintenance of school plant....	3,737.47	2,108.65	5,200.00
Fixed charges .....	2,178.50	2,790.19	2,800.00
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$ 94,371.47</b>	<b>\$ 97,905.37</b>	<b>\$118,909.00</b>
DEBT SERVICE .....	5,230.40	5,230.40	5,280.40
CAPITAL OUTLAY .....	418.94	199.13	675.00
<b>TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENDITURES .....</b>	<b>\$100,020.81</b>	<b>\$103,334.90</b>	<b>\$124,864.40</b>

The Board of School Directors of Narberth borrowed a total of \$113,000.00 for building construction. More than half of this amount has been repaid leaving the bonded indebtedness as of June, 1945, at \$45,000.00. Payments on this sum will be completed in 1961.

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*Activities at the School are greatly diversified and always interesting.*



# CITIZENSHIP, VOTING, OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC OFFICE, AND PARTY COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES

## *Voting Is a Right of Citizenship*

Voting is one of the privileges of American citizenship. World War II was fought to maintain democratic principles. Voting is one of these principles. It is a means of maintaining the American way of life and of saying, "I believe in representative government. I'm part of it and I'm going to help preserve it by exercising my right to vote at every primary and every municipal or general election."

## *Every Vote Counts*

Many people profess lip service to democracy but fail to put their belief into action by voting. They say, "What good will my one little vote do?" They overlook the fact that many elections have been won or lost by the margin of but one vote or by a mere handful of votes. They likewise lose sight of the possibility that hosts of other people may feel as they do about a candidate or issue and, by failing to vote, their opinion, whether part of the majority or minority, is not registered or recorded.

## *Voter Has Responsibility*

In exercising the right of franchise, a responsibility rests upon a citizen to vote intelligently by informing himself or herself as fully as possible about the qualifications of various candidates and the issues involved. This is not always easy to do but there are various sources of information at a citizen's disposal, such as the local newspapers, party Committee representatives, public-spirited citizens, and official records of local government which are open to public inspection. The roots of government and party organization begin in the smallest unit of government. To have strong limbs, the roots must be sound and healthy.

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Left. Portion of play space on Community Ground for younger children. Right. Community Building is so screened by trees that a photograph does not show to advantage.





### ***Citizens Must Register To Vote***

Any citizen of the United States who has lived in Pennsylvania for one year and in his voting district for two months is eligible to become a voter. A year's residence in the state is not required if the person was a native born resident of Pennsylvania or a previously qualified elector who moved to another state. In that case, six months' residence is required. Pennsylvania has what is known as permanent registration. That is, if a person is once registered, does not move, and votes at least once every two years, he stays on the registration rolls indefinitely. If he fails to vote once in two years, however, he is stricken from the rolls and must re-register. A person moving from one election district to another may have his registration corrected by filling out a "change of address" card, supplied on request by the Registration Commission at the Montgomery County Court House in Norristown, or by a party Committeeman or Committeewoman. In order to vote at a primary, it is necessary to be registered by party. At primaries persons registered as non-partisan cannot vote; persons registered in a minor third party may vote only if that particular party has achieved recognition under the law and has a ballot of its own. In a section where one party has a large numerical predominance in registered voters, the primary assumes unusual importance since the nominees of that party are virtually assured of election. Therefore, the choice of candidates at such a primary is tantamount to their election.

### ***Qualifications of Candidates Are Important***

In the selection of candidates for local offices, two outstanding qualifications which might well be borne in mind are an interest in the community and a desire to be of service to it. Knowledge of specialized fields of activity such as engineering, finance, and business administration is useful but not necessarily essential. Fair-mindedness, tolerance, and a desire to help do what has to be done in a community to make it a good place in which to live are of first importance.

### ***Petition For Candidacy Needed***

Most of the elective offices in Narberth are labors of love. No salaries are paid to Councilmen, the Burgess or School Directors. They serve out of a sense of duty to the community and a desire to be good citizens. Often it is difficult to find persons who are willing to become candidates for Council or the School Board. Doubtless many citizens who would be willing to serve the community hesitate to offer their names because

they feel it is a difficult, complicated, or mysterious affair. As a matter of fact it is very simple. A citizen need only file with the County Board of Elections at the Court House a petition which has been signed by 10 registered voters of the party of which the candidate is a member. Petitions can be obtained from the County Board of Elections by writing to the Board or appearing in person at the Court House. It should be borne in mind that under our two-party system of government, which reaches down to every election district, politics is a part of government on the local as well as the national level. It is suggested, therefore, that an aspirant for local public office should discuss the matter with his or her party committee representatives, since organization and support are usually essential for a successful candidacy.

### ***Voters Elect Party Committee Representatives***

The voters of the three election districts of Narberth elect representatives of the major parties at the primaries every two years. These representatives are known as Committeemen and Committeewomen, and one of each is elected in every district.

The Committeeman is the representative of his party in the election district, serving as a liaison man between the voters of the party and the leaders of the county organization. Party rules govern the election of Committee representatives.

In addition to serving as the party's representative in the election district (the smallest unit of political organization) in matters concerning patronage and other items, the Committeeman has certain specific duties, assumed or implied. These include getting qualified persons registered for voting, helping to get out the vote at primaries and elections, and in some instances, helping select candidates for public office. Various miscellaneous problems, some of a political nature and others not, also may be laid before the Committeeman for his consideration.

The Committee representatives of each election district of Montgomery County, when acting collectively, constitute the County Committee of their Party. This committee operates under the by-laws of the party and the state election laws.

The voters also elect every two years a State Committeeman and Committeewoman from each county who constitute the State Committee and function in much the same manner for the state as the County Committee does for the county.

# ORGANIZATIONS

## *Women's Community Club*

The Women's Community Club of Narberth, one of the largest and most active of the women's organizations in the community, was founded in 1915. Its record of service includes war work through two wars, sponsorship of the Narberth Community Library, maintenance with the borough of the Child Health Center for the past 14 years, and many other activities. Meetings are held regularly through the fall, winter, and spring at the Community Building where interesting programs and speakers are presented. New residents in the borough are welcomed by the Club. One of its foremost activities of World War II was sponsorship of the War Bond Booth. The Narberth Players, inactive because of the war, began as a project of the organization.

## *Junior Women's Club*

The Junior Women's Community Club of Narberth, or "The Narberth Juniors" as they are usually called, was organized in 1920, with the idea of training girls in the principles of club work. The Club forms a common meeting ground for girls and younger women whose daily activities follow different paths. Stress is laid on welfare and charitable work, in addition to social activities, and many local and regional charitable and welfare organizations have been assisted by the Junior Club. An important function it performs is contacting new residents and helping them become acquainted with their fellow townspeople and with community affairs through participation in club work.

## *American Legion*

The Harold D. Speakman Post, No. 356, American Legion, which has its headquarters in the Narberth Community Building, is composed of veterans of World War I and now also includes several honorably discharged veterans of World War II. Founded in 1919, the Post was named in honor of Lieutenant Harold D. Speakman, the first Narberth man to give his life for his country in World War I. The American Legion Post is active in civic affairs in the community, and sponsors awards to outstanding pupils at the Narberth Public Schools and a good citizenship award to a borough resident yearly. The Post holds monthly meetings at its headquarters with interesting programs for the membership. Some meetings are open to the public.

### ***American Legion Auxiliary***

The Legion Auxiliary, similar to the American Legion in organization and purpose, includes mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Legion members or persons in the military or naval service of the United States during World War I who died in line of duty or after honorable discharge. The Auxiliary of the Harold D. Speakman Post was organized in 1920. During the quarter century of its existence, the Auxiliary has assisted the Post financially and in many other ways. It has also carried on an extensive program of charitable work at veterans' hospitals and civic activity in the community.

### ***Dr. Rush Chapter, D. A. R.***

Named in honor of the eminent physician, patriot, and author of the early days of the Republic, Dr. Benjamin Rush, this Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed in 1921 and has an active membership roll of 60. Monthly meetings are held from October to May. The Chapter's work is carried on through committees sponsored by the National and State Societies. It participates in community activities through contributions to local organizations, and awards and medals to pupils of the Narberth Public Schools. Contributions have been made by the Chapter to the Salvation Army Maintenance Fund, the Rush Hospital in Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Camp and Hospital Council.

### ***Needlework Guild***

One of the oldest of local organizations with a history of continuous service down to the present is the Narberth Branch of the Needlework Guild of America, formed in 1904. Its primary purpose is to help provide new clothing for distribution to hospitals, homes, orphanages, and other institutions. It has also heeded the needs of the community by contributing clothing and funds to local organizations. There are 60 directors and 600 members in the Branch whose sewing committee meets each month at the Community Building for a full day of sewing. In the past 40 years it has collected 75,000 new garments.

### ***Mulieres***

Latin scholars will immediately recognize the meaning of the name "Mulieres" (Women's Auxiliary), but the fact that this organization, as an auxiliary of the Narberth Fire Company, has been of great assistance to the Company financially and in other ways is not so apparent. The



Mulieres have tendered an annual dinner to the active firemen each year since the establishment of the organization in 1930. Its money-raising activities have helped supplement the Company's revenues from dues, pay for many items of necessary equipment, and furnish recreational quarters in the Fire House. The Mulieres have also assisted other community organizations and endeavors.

### ***Girl Scouts***

In accordance with the Girl Scout Creed—to be useful and helpful to others—the Girl Scouts of Narberth have made an impressive record of service. Their activities range from victory gardening and preserving fruits and vegetables to assisting the Red Cross Blood Donor Unit and delivering flowers to “shut-ins.” The western wing of the Community Building, commonly referred to as the “Scout Room,” was specially set aside for use by the Girl Scouts under the agreement entered into by the Trustees of the Narberth Y.M.C.A., which made funds available for the building, and by the borough.

### ***Boy Scouts***

The boys of Narberth have been served by Scouting for about 25 years. The earliest troop was formed about 1918, using as its headquarters the small building on the south side near the Railroad Station, which is still called the Scout House. Since that time other troops have been formed and flourished. Today, the only active troop is under the sponsorship of the Narberth Methodist Church and is operating at a full membership capacity. Scouting in Narberth is under the jurisdiction of the Main Line District, Valley Forge Council, Boy Scouts of America.

### ***Volunteer Emergency Relief***

The Narberth Volunteer Emergency Relief, which was organized during the depression, has performed much charitable work in the community without publicity or praise. Funds have been raised for the work by parties given by the women of its Board of Directors and by other means. The organization, an unofficial one with no expense for overhead, has assisted scores of individuals and families by providing food, clothing, coal, medicines, milk, medical and dental services, and other essentials where a real need existed. It is so operated that not even members of the Board of Directors know the names of recipients of its assistance.

### ***Italian American Citizens Club***

Formed in 1932 and chartered by the state two years later, the Narberth Italian American Citizens Club, while primarily a social organization, also participates in civic affairs in the borough. It is always represented in the annual Memorial Day parade through the town, and its headquarters on Iona Avenue provide a meeting place for members who are chiefly foreign born citizens. Many sons of its members served with the country's armed forces in various parts of the world during the recent war.

### ***Community Library***

More than 13,000 books are available to readers every weekday throughout the year at the Narberth Community Library, which occupies the central section of the Community Building on Windsor Avenue. It is open daily from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon and from 2:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. New books are available on a rental basis. The Library's circulation is about 30,000 volumes per year, and nearly 2,000 persons are listed on its rolls as registered borrowers. The income of the Library is derived from appropriations by the borough Council and School Board, and from rentals and fines. The Library, conceived by Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wood and originally sponsored by the Women's Community Club, was organized in 1921. It is operated by a Board of Trustees chosen from members of the Narberth Community Library Association.

### ***Rod and Gun Club***

An organization which had its origin in Narberth, chiefly among a group of borough residents, but has since grown and expanded, is the Lower Merion Rod and Gun Club. It was started in 1933 by a group of sportsmen, and it has attracted hunting, fishing, and conservation enthusiasts from many nearby communities. Now numbering about 275 members, it is incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania and affords its members many kinds of sporting activity throughout the seasons. Of special importance is its conservation work which includes restocking of streams with trout and fields with rabbit and pheasant. It is affiliated with several regional and national sportsmen's organizations.

### ***Parent-Teacher Association***

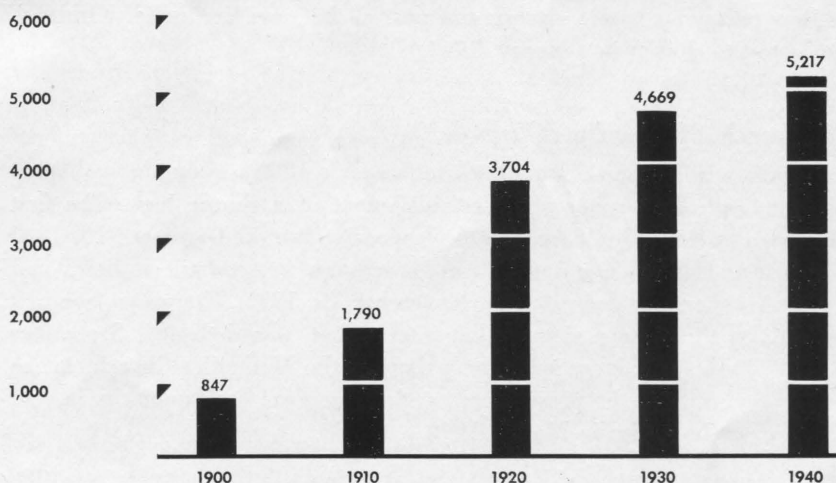
An organization which helps promote closer cooperation between home and school is the Narberth Parent-Teacher Association. It had its origin in a "Mothers' Council" organized in 1926. Now affiliated with the Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers and the National Congress

of Parents and Teachers, the Narberth Association has grown in numbers and influence. At its meetings, held throughout the school year at the Narberth Public School, programs are arranged which result in increased understanding of the mutual problems and responsibilities of school authorities and parents.

### ***Narberth Boys Club***

The Narberth Boys Club was organized in April, 1944, to provide year round activities for boys under 18. Its aims are character building, good sportsmanship, and the development of good citizens. Meetings of the Club are held weekly in the Narberth Community Building. Activities in which the Club has engaged include baseball, football, basketball, swimming, field meets, and treasure hunts. It has participated in scrap collection campaigns. The Boys Club is directed by an Executive Committee composed of men of the community interested in work with boys. The Club raises its funds through various projects and a contributing membership. As there are no paid officers, all funds are spent on the Club members.

## **POPULATION OF NARBERTH—1900-1940**



## CHURCHES

### *Baptist Church of the Evangel*

Plans for the establishment of a Baptist Church in the community, then called Elm, were made at a meeting at the home of the Rev. Thomas C. Trotter, Sr., in May, 1891. The cornerstone of the original church building on Elmwood Avenue near Narberth Avenue was laid in the Fall of that year and the church was formally opened April 14, 1892. It served the congregation until 1923 when the present church auditorium was erected at the corner of Narberth and Elmwood Avenues adjoining the original structure. The new auditorium and educational building was dedicated in November, 1924, when the Rev. Robert E. Keighton became minister. He served until 1944, being succeeded by the Rev. Robert G. Middleton.

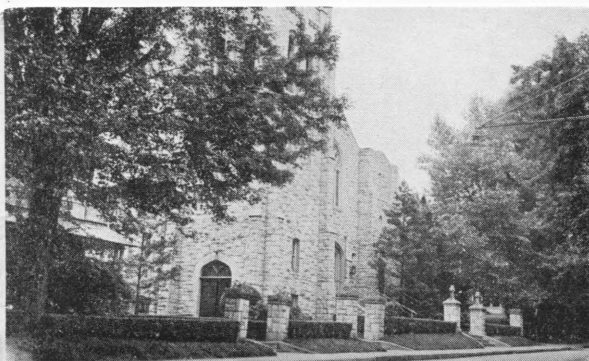
### *Narberth Presbyterian Church*

Located at Windsor and Grayling Avenues, the Narberth Presbyterian Church was first organized June 2, 1891, at the home of Charles E. Kreamer with nine charter members. The first church structure, dedicated November 24, 1891, was destroyed by fire on January 11, 1896. The second structure was dedicated January 28, 1897. Additional space was provided in 1920 and five years later another addition including educational rooms, a gymnasium and a new section of the sanctuary was dedicated. During the more than half century of its existence, the church has had but five pastors. The Rev. John Van Ness, pastor for 25 years from 1910 to 1935, is now pastor emeritus. The present pastor, the Rev. Bryant M. Kirkland, came to the church in January, 1940.

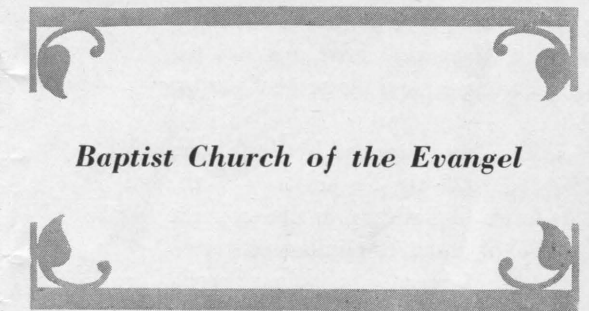
### *Narberth Methodist Church*

Methodism in Narberth dated back to the early 1890's when a neighboring church decided to sponsor the establishment of a church here. The first structure, a frame building, was destroyed by fire on December 15, 1893 before construction was completed. The church was re-built at Essex and Price Avenues and dedicated on September 15, 1895. The present church edifice, on the eastern side of that intersection, was dedicated September 21, 1930. In accordance with the policy of the Methodist Church, it has had many pastors, the present pastor, the Rev. Carl R. Hammerly, having taken over the duties in March, 1942.





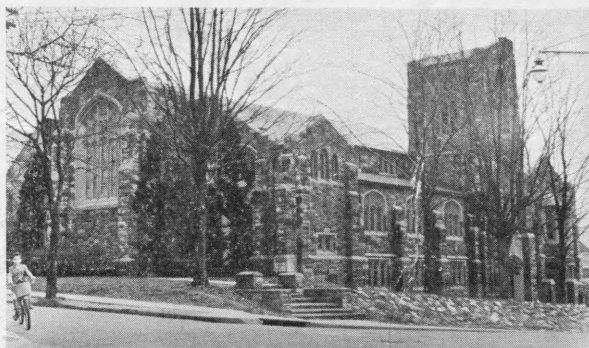
*St. Margaret's Church*



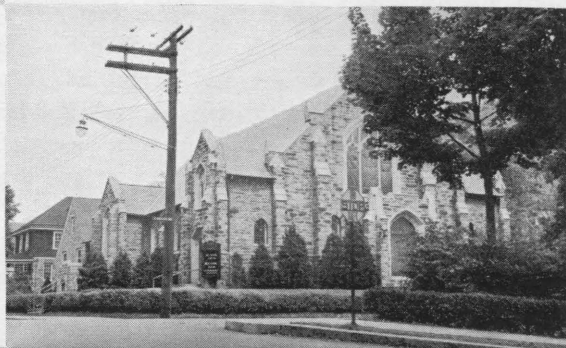
*Baptist Church of the Evangel*



*Narberth Methodist Church*



*Holy Trinity Lutheran Church*



*Narberth Presbyterian Church*



### ***St. Margaret's Church***

Established as a parish in 1900, St. Margaret's first mass was said by its founder, the Rev. Richard F. Cowley, at the Thouron home, Montgomery Avenue and Merion Road. For a time, the parish used Elm Hall for its services and later a house on Forrest Avenue. When the basement of the present church on North Narberth Avenue was completed this was used for services until the dedication of the present structure on March 22, 1914. In addition to Father Cowley, pastors at St. Margaret's have included the Rev. Robert F. Hayes, the Rev. Joseph J. Hannigan, and the present pastor, the Rev. James F. Toner.

Parochial schooling of the village children was supplied by the Sisters of Mercy as early as 1884. From 1905 to 1922 the Sisters trained the children of the neighborhood at St. Isadore's, a building on the convent grounds at Merion. In 1922, a parish school of about 70 pupils was started in a house located on the site of the present St. Margaret's School on Forrest Avenue. During the 1923-24 school year, while the new school building was being erected, the Sisters conducted classes in the basement of the church. St. Margaret's School was ready for occupancy January 4, 1926, the enrollment then being 102 children. Today there are 258 children enrolled. The school comprises eight classrooms, has an excellent elementary school library, and is staffed by nine Sisters of Mercy including a supervising principal.

### ***Holy Trinity Lutheran Church***

The youngest of Narberth's churches, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, located at Narberth and Woodbine Avenues, was organized in 1921. Its first service was held in the Narberth Y.M.C.A. building. The cornerstone of the present church was laid September 7, 1924, by its founder and first pastor, the Rev. A. E. McLinn. In recent years an addition has been constructed to provide adequate quarters for the Sunday School and parish organizations. The present pastor, the Rev. Cletus A. Senft, has been on leave for more than a year and a half, serving as a Navy Chaplain with the Seabees in the South Pacific.

# APPENDIX

## *Historical List of Borough Officials*

### *Members of Council*

### *Term of Office*

R. H. Wallace*	March 4, 1895—March 1, 1897
F. M. Justice.....	March 4, 1895—January 4, 1897
J. M. March.....	March 4, 1895—August 11, 1897
A. A. Lowry.....	March 4, 1895—April 17, 1897
J. C. Simpson*.....	March 4, 1895—March 7, 1904
S. J. Baker.....	March 4, 1895—August 20, 1895
W. J. Jones.....	August 20, 1895—November 2, 1896
F. H. Harjes*.....	March 2, 1896—March 7, 1904; March 4, 1907—January 5, 1914
J. K. Ketcham.....	March 2, 1896—December 7, 1896
C. A. S. McClellan.....	March 2, 1896—March 1, 1897
C. M. Townsend*.....	March 2, 1896—March 4, 1901
H. S. Atwood.....	November 2, 1896—March 6, 1899; June 17, 1901—March 31, 1904
F. H. Prescott.....	March 1, 1897—March 5, 1900
F. W. Bender.....	March 1, 1897—March 7, 1898
W. A. Staunton.....	March 1, 1897—October 4, 1897
J. B. Clothier.....	March 7, 1898—March 6, 1899
F. J. Hipkiss.....	March 6, 1899—April 10, 1905
T. H. Loder.....	March 7, 1898—March 5, 1900
T. C. Trotter, Jr.....	March 6, 1899—April 1, 1901
H. I. McIntyre, Jr.....	March 5, 1900—December 3, 1900
J. Mullineaux, Jr.*.....	March 5, 1900—April 10, 1905; March 4, 1907—July 11, 1910
A. L. Jacoby.....	December 3, 1900—November 20, 1901
H. J. Kromer.....	April 1, 1901—March 6, 1905
W. K. Ridge*.....	March 3, 1902—April 10, 1905
G. Grim*.....	March 7, 1904—March 4, 1907
W. K. Alcott.....	March 7, 1904—March 4, 1907
J. B. Esenwein.....	May 2, 1904—April 2, 1906
J. G. Bucher.....	March 6, 1905—January 1, 1912
C. W. Thomson.....	April 10, 1905—March 5, 1906
M. S. Frink.....	April 10, 1905—March 5, 1906
A. P. Redifer.....	April 10, 1905—March 14, 1927 (died in office)
R. H. Grant.....	March 5, 1906—May 14, 1909
J. H. Wilson*.....	March 5, 1906—July 10, 1911
L. M. Allen.....	September 10, 1906—March 4, 1907
A. H. Seemuller.....	March 4, 1907—March 2, 1908
C. E. Humphreys*.....	March 2, 1908—January 1, 1912; January 5, 1914—January 7, 1918
E. Krell.....	May 14, 1909—January 5, 1914
C. E. Caldwell.....	July 11, 1910—March 6, 1911
H. D. Narrigan*.....	May 8, 1911—January 7, 1918
F. Zentmayer.....	April 8, 1911—May 8, 1911
E. P. Dold.....	September 18, 1911—January 5, 1914
E. C. Stokes.....	January 1, 1912—May 8, 1916
E. G. Wurst.....	January 1, 1912—May 12, 1913

W. J. Henderson.....	November 10, 1913—November 9, 1925
R. G. Savill.....	January 5, 1914—July 9, 1917
W. D. Smedley.....	January 5, 1914—January 7, 1918
F. S. Rose.....	May 8, 1916—January 7, 1918
W. R. D. Hall*.....	July 16, 1917—January 4, 1926
L. M. Keim.....	December 10, 1917—January 5, 1920
D. Leitch*.....	January 7, 1918—January 8, 1934
W. S. Maddox.....	January 7, 1918—August 9, 1920
W. M. Wentz.....	January 7, 1918—January 4, 1926
C. B. Metzger.....	January 5, 1920—November 14, 1921
H. W. Brown.....	September 13, 1920—January 4, 1926
E. C. Griswold*.....	November 14, 1921—January 2, 1928
W. H. Fretz*.....	November 9, 1925—March 3, 1939 (died in office)
John R. Hall.....	January 4, 1926—January 8, 1934
C. Kaerber*.....	January 4, 1926—April 8, 1940
R. F. Wood.....	January 4, 1926—January 3, 1938
C. W. Bates.....	April 27, 1927—January 6, 1936
E. S. Haws.....	January 2, 1928—January 6, 1936
W. H. Durbin.....	January 8, 1934—January 3, 1938
H. J. Harman.....	January 8, 1934—January 3, 1938
E. H. Davis.....	January 6, 1936—January 8, 1940
R. Fleer*.....	January 6, 1936—January 8, 1940; May 10, 1940—
H. P. Carr.....	January 3, 1938—
W. A. Fox.....	January 3, 1938—
F. A. Schrepfer.....	January 3, 1938—January 10, 1938
R. L. Miller.....	January 10, 1938—January 2, 1942
F. C. Hutchinson.....	March 30, 1939—
G. O. Schroder.....	January 8, 1940—January 3, 1944
W. P. Davies.....	January 8, 1940—
L. A. Young.....	January 5, 1942—
R. M. Cameron.....	January 3, 1944—

\*Served as President of Council

## ***Burgesses***

## ***Term of Office***

A. H. Mueller.....	March 4, 1895—March 1, 1897
J. Mullineaux, Jr.....	March 1, 1897—March 5, 1900
C. E. Kreamer.....	March 5, 1900—March 2, 1903
R. H. Wallace.....	March 2, 1903—March 5, 1906
J. E. Sibble.....	March 5, 1906—March 1, 1909
F. W. Stites.....	March 1, 1909—January 5, 1914
G. M. Henry.....	January 5, 1914—January 7, 1918
C. Downes.....	January 7, 1918—January 2, 1922
C. B. Metzger.....	January 2, 1922—January 4, 1926
H. A. Frye.....	January 4, 1926—January 8, 1934
J. R. Hall.....	January 8, 1934—January 10, 1933
F. A. Schrepfer.....	January 10, 1938—March 19, 1940 (died in office)
C. Kaerber.....	April 8, 1940—January 2, 1942
R. L. Miller.....	January 2, 1942—



### ***Secretaries***

A. P. Redifer.....	March 4, 1895—April 3, 1905
E. C. Hawley.....	April 3, 1905—March 4, 1907
W. S. McClellan.....	March 4, 1907—March 1, 1909
C. V. Noel.....	March 1, 1909—December 26, 1937 (died in office)
R. W. Grace.....	January 3, 1938—

### ***Solicitors***

J. B. Holland.....	1895—1897; 1899—1901
A. H. Faber.....	1897—1899
I. P. Knipe.....	1901—1904
T. L. Bean.....	April 3, 1905—1908
J. E. Sibble.....	March 6, 1909—January 1, 1912
F. W. Stites.....	May 11, 1914—June 26, 1933 (died in office)
H. A. Frye.....	January 8, 1934—

### ***Street Commissioners§***

W. L. Owens.....	1899—1901; 1905—1907
G. W. Suplee.....	1901—1905; 1907—1909
W. S. McClellan.....	1909—1918
C. E. Humphries.....	1918—1920
G. B. Suplee.....	1920—

§ Title changed in 1923 to Superintendent of Public Works.

### ***Building Inspectors***

J. F. Smith.....	May 14, 1909—April 7, 1914
G. B. Light.....	April 7, 1914—April 12, 1915
J. H. Smedley.....	April 12, 1915—October 26, 1916
J. T. Darlington.....	November 13, 1916—February 11, 1924
G. B. Suplee.....	February 11, 1924—

### ***Narberth Assessors***

W. H. Fussell.....	1895—1897
W. H. McCormick.....	1898—1899
C. Warner.....	1900—1923
A. W. Nickerson.....	1924—1925
F. A. O'Brien.....	1926—1927
E. C. Griswold.....	1928—1931; 1940—
J. P. White.....	1932—1935
L. V. Cockrill.....	1936—1939

### ***Tax Collectors***

E. A. M. L'Etang.....	1895—1896
C. Warner.....	September 7, 1896—1897
A. A. Lowry.....	September, 1897—1899
W. B. Godfrey.....	1899—1910
J. F. Sherron.....	June 6, 1910—1918
R. C. Jones.....	July 8, 1918—1926

A. N. Diven.....	October, 1926—April, 1927
E. P. Dold.....	April 11, 1927—January 10, 1938
J. R. Hall.....	January 10, 1938—

### ***Treasurers***

W. L. Owens.....	1895—1899
W. S. McClellan.....	1899—April 3, 1905
C. H. Harrison, Jr.....	April 3, 1905—1907
J. F. Sherron.....	May 11, 1907—1910
C. R. Jones.....	May 9, 1910—January 5, 1914
F. P. Dold.....	January 5, 1914—April 11, 1927; December 14, 1942—
W. M. Wentz.....	April 11, 1927—November 16, 1942 (died in office)

### ***Fire Chiefs***

George O. Goodman.....	1896—1898
Tristan B. duMarais.....	1898—1910
F. H. Hayes.....	1910—1911
A. P. Redifer.....	1911—1913
Charles V. Noel.....	1913—1937
John A. Miller.....	1938—1942
Albert H. Nulty.....	1942—

### ***School Directors***

Rev. Philip L. Jones*.....	1895—1908
J. G. Bucher.....	1895—1901
Carden Warner.....	1895—1905
D. J. Hunter.....	1895—1906
C. Howard McCarter*.....	1895—1926
C. H. Harrison.....	1895—1897
A. H. Faber.....	1897—1900
Albert B. Eyre.....	1900—1902
Arthur E. Turner.....	1901—1907
F. Millwood Justice.....	1902—1908
Augustus J. Loos.....	1905—1908
J. H. Jefferies.....	1907—1915
Will K. Ridge.....	1908—1919
Frank H. Prescott.....	1908—1912
Joseph Mullineaux, 3rd.....	1908—1915
Kennedy Duff.....	1908—1915
Carroll Downes.....	1915—1918
Thellwell R. Coggeshall.....	1915—1917
Robert J. Dothard.....	1915—1926
Henry Rose.....	1917—1924
Emmor E. Marsh.....	1918—1923
Walter Y. Shaw.....	1919—1921
Mrs. Grace C. Batchelor.....	1921—1928
Hervey C. Keim.....	1923—1924

LeRoy A. King*	1924—1939
Jesse A. Harris	1924—1926
Isadore A. Miller*	1926—1929
Walter Steckbeck*	1926—
Mrs. F. T. Van Auken	1926—1932
Mrs. Harvey W. Monks*	1928—1934
Kenneth L. M. Pray*	1929—1933
Mrs. H. R. Rinehart	1932—1938
J. L. McCrery	1933—
W. G. Briner	1934—1937
Robert C. Collins, Jr.*	1937—1942
Mrs. Samuel J. McCartney	1938—
C. Howard Nold	1939—
Mrs. Robert P. Wetherald	July to Dec., 1941
Mrs. Margaret D. Briner	1941—
Clifford Y. Narrigan	1941—
Rev. Cletus A. Senft	1942—1944
Carl F. Weihman	1944—

\* Served as President of Board

### ***Board of Health Members (1895-1945)***

Best, Burns F.*	Kennedy, Rev. Harold
Blackall, Dr. R. C.	Kreamer, Chas. E.
Bucher, J. G.	Kruse, Otto
Cappel, C. H.	Leitch, Daniel
Carroll, Wharton B.	McCarter, C. Howard
Clothier, John B.	McClellan, W. S.
Cooke, Arthur L.	Mueller, A. H.
Denman, Dr. Arthur J.*	Noel, Chas. V.
Drennen, W. James*	Owens, Wm. L.
du Marais, Tristan B.	Pedrick, W. R.
Eyre, Albert B.	Prescott, Frank H.
Evans, W. D. R.	Rotzell, Dr. W. E.
Faber, A. H.	Shaw, Walter Y.
Fallow, James	Sloan, Dr. Geo. A.
Faries, Dr. C. T.	Spaulding, Dr. C. M.
Forsythe, Edw.	Szlapka, Henry
Fussel, Wm. H.	Trotter, Thos. C.
Giles, W. Ralph*	Town, Dr. E. C.
Grant, R. H.	Wallace, Richard H.
Griswold, E. C.	Warner, Carden
Harrison, C. H.	Williams, Mrs. Roy C.*
Harsch, Theo.	Wilson, Robt. C.
Hoffman, Mrs. R. C.	Wipf, Herman
Housekeeper, A. K.	Wurst, E. George
Hubbard, Dr. E.	Zentmayer, Wm.
Jacoby, A. L.	

\* Incumbent

# CHARTER OF NARBERTH INTO A BOROUGH

*(Recorded in Miscellaneous Book No. 38, pages 372-390,  
Recorder of Deeds Office, Montgomery County Court House)*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Montgomery in the State of Pennsylvania.

The petition of the undersigned freeholders residing within the limits of the territory hereinafter fully described and set forth respectfully represents:

That they are freeholders residing in the Village of Narberth in the Township of Lower Merion, County of Montgomery and State aforesaid;

That said Village contains a collection of houses collocated after a regular plan in regard to streets, lanes and alleys and that the petitioners reside within the limits thereof as hereinafter set forth and described, and that the same contained a number of resident freeholders not exceeding however seventy eight, and that they are desirous that the territory hereinafter fully described by metes and bounds (within which bounds the Village of Narberth is located) shall be incorporated and be a body corporate and politic under the general Borough law of this Commonwealth and the supplements thereto, under the name, style and title of "The Borough of Narberth"; that the proposed boundaries of the territory to be incorporated as "The Borough of Narberth" are particularly described as follows to wit:

(Here follows description by metes and bounds. Proposed boundaries were as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Wynnewood Avenue and Montgomery Avenue, along the south side of Montgomery Avenue to Merion Avenue, then along easterly side of Merion Avenue to Rockland Avenue, then along southeasterly side of Rockland Avenue to Wynnewood Avenue, then along westerly side of Wynnewood Avenue to Montgomery Avenue, the place of beginning.)

A plot or draft whereof accompanies this petition. The whole of said proposed Borough being within the Township of Lower Merion, County of Montgomery, Pennsylvania.

That the undersigned inhabitants represent a majority of the freeholders residing in the territory hereinbefore fully described and intended to be incorporated as the said Borough, and that they have signed their names to this their petition after and not before the first day of April, A.D., 1894.

They therefore pray the Court to cause this their application to be laid before the Grand Jury of said County, and if the majority of the said Grand Jury after a full investigation shall certify to the Court that the provisions of the Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto in such case made and provided have been complied with, and that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, that the Court will confirm said judgment, and that upon compliance with the several conditions required in said Acts of Assembly the said Village of Narberth may thenceforth be deemed an incorporated Borough by the name, style and title of "The Borough of Narberth" entitled to all the rights, immunities and privileges provided by law.

And they will ever pray.

(Lists of resident freeholders, non-resident freeholders and voters; also copies of the Notice of filing of application for incorporation; also affidavits that said Notice was published in Home News, Bryn Mawr, the Ardmore Chronicle and the Citizen of Narberth; also a schedule of prop-



erty owners, 129 listed, and the assessed valuation of their properties totaling \$371,450; A. H. Mueller, one of the petitioners, represents that there are 78 resident freeholders within the proposed borough limits, 47 resident freeholders are in favor of incorporation and have signed the petition, one resident freeholder is neutral and 38 non-resident freeholders have signed the petition. The value of property whose owners have signed the petition is \$227,450. Mueller also states that a majority of the resident freeholders, a majority of non-resident freeholders, a majority of voters and a majority in assessed valuation are in favor of incorporation. The total number of voters is given as about 120. The total number of voters who signed the petition is given as about 70 and the total number of signers in favor of the Borough as 131. A list of all voters, attested by the Register Assessor follows.)

### ***Report of the Grand Jury***

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for  
the County of Montgomery. June Sessions 1894.

In the matter of the application for the incorporation of the Village of Narberth into  
a Borough.

To the Honorable the Judges of Said Court:

The Grand Jury of said County respectfully certify

That after a full investigation of the case presented by the Petition filed in said Court the fourth day of June, A.D., 1894, for the incorporation of the Borough of Narberth from the Village of Narberth, a majority of said Grand Jury (being at least twelve of their number) do find that the conditions prescribed by the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Boroughs" approved April first, A.D. 1834 and by the other Acts of Assembly supplementary thereto have all been complied with, and believe it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners and to incorporate said village into the Borough of Narberth, and do hereby approve of said petition and incorporation.

By direction of a majority of the Grand Jury  
this seventh day of June 1894.

F. E. Larzelere, foreman

Attest

H. Weber, Clerk

### ***Map and Decree***

Decree of Incorporation

In the matter of the petition for incorporation of the  
Borough of Narberth

And now to wit, January 21, 1895, the Court confirms the judgment of the Grand Jury and decrees that the said Village of Narberth and adjacent territory be incorporated into a borough in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners, as amended in the opinion of the Court and that the corporate name, style and title thereof shall be "The Borough of Narberth," that the boundaries thereof shall be the same as on the draft annexed to and accompanying this decree, which are set forth by metes and bounds to wit:

(Here follows description by metes and bounds. Boundaries as fixed by the Court removed the territory bounded by Montgomery Avenue, Merion Avenue, the Pennsylvania Railroad, Narberth Avenue and Haverford Avenue from the Borough, leaving the boundaries as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of the turnpike road of the Philadelphia, Bala & Bryn Mawr Turnpike Company, commonly known as Montgomery Avenue, with Wynnewood Avenue, along the southerly side of Montgomery Avenue to the southeasterly side of Haverford or Merion Road, along that side of that road to the easterly side of Narberth Avenue, along the easterly side of Narberth Avenue to the northerly boundary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, along that boundary to the southeasterly side of Rockland Avenue crossing the railroad to the southeasterly side of Rockland Avenue, along that side of Rockland Avenue to the westerly side of Wynnewood Avenue, along that side of Wynnewood Avenue to the intersection of the southern side of Montgomery Avenue, the place of beginning.)

That the annual Borough election shall be held at the office of the Elm Land Association situate on the northeast corner of Essex and Haverford Avenues in said Borough on the third Tuesday in February, A.D. 1895 in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the law regulating township and borough elections and declare said Borough a separate election district and school district.

The said Court further decrees and fixes the first election in said Borough for the election of the officers provided for by law at the office of the Elm Land Association situate on the northeast corner of Essex and Haverford Avenues in said Borough on the third Tuesday in February, A.D. 1895 between the hours of 7 o'clock A.M. and 7 o'clock P.M. of said day and designate William L. Owens to give due public notice of said election by ten or more printed or written advertisements affixed at as many of the most public places within the Borough at least ten days before the day selected for the election and within six days after the election to notify in writing the persons elected.

And the Court further decrees that Hubbert B. Payne shall be the Judge and F. W. Bender the Majority Inspector and A. P. Redifer the Minority Inspector of said election.

And it is further decreed that the said Inspectors hereby appointed are hereby empowered to appoint clerks of said election as required by law and J. M. March, Sylvester J. Baker and Alexander Lowery are hereby appointed the Auditors to serve until after said first Election on the third Tuesday of February, A.D. 1895.

By the Court

Aaron S. Swartz  
P. J.

Recorded January 22, 1895

# CURRENT DIRECTORY

## BOROUGH OF NARBERTH

### BURGESS

Richard L. Miller

### COUNCIL

Roland Fleer, *President*

Members: Robert M. Cameron,  
Henry P. Carr, William P. Davies,  
Walter A. Fox, Franklin C. Hutchinson,  
Louis A. Young

### TAX COLLECTOR

John R. Hall

### TREASURER

Edwin P. Dold

### SOLICITOR

Henry A. Frye

### SECRETARY

Ruth W. Grace

### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

George B. Suplee

### ENGINEER

One appointed as needed for specific project

### RECREATION BOARD

Frank J. Dwyer, *Chairman*

William S. Howard, *Secretary*; William P. Davies, Lulu McCartney,  
Walter Steckbeck

### PLANNING COMMISSION

Bertine G. Simpson, *Chairman*

Clarence H. Woolmington, *Secretary*; Douglas C. Miner, W. Elmer Titus, T. Noel Butler

### BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

Robert F. Wood, C. Fred Kuebler, Robert Wilson

### SHADE TREE COMMISSION

Walter Steckbeck, *Chairman*

Caroline Justice, Thomas E. Laughlin

### BOARD OF HEALTH

W. James Drennen, *President*

Dr. A. J. Denman, *Vice President*; George B. Suplee, *Secretary and Health Officer*; Elizabeth Williams, Burns F. Best, W. Ralph Giles

### DIRECTORS OF THE NARBERTH SCHOOL BOARD

Walter Steckbeck, *President*

C. Howard Nold, *Vice President*; Lulu McCartney, *Secretary*; J. L. McCrery, *Treasurer*; Carl F. Weihman, Clifford Y. Narrigan, Margaret Briner

### DIRECTORS OF THE NARBERTH FIRE CO.

Wm. H. Durbin, *President*

Franklin C. Hutchinson, *Vice President*; Richard M. Gillis, *Treasurer*; Burns F. Best, *Secretary*; Richard Blessing, *Financial Secretary*; Wm. S. Howard, John A. Mowrer, Jr., Horace T. Smedley, Dr. E. R. Disbrow, Jr., George M. Carr, Mrs. Arthur Goldsmith, Albert H. Nulty, Fire Chief

### TRUSTEES OF THE LIBRARY

Robert M. Cameron, *President*

Lulu McCartney, *Vice President*; Katherine W. Bates, *Treasurer*; Fanny H. Loos, *Secretary*; Mrs. E. C. Drew, Mrs. H. A. Jacobs, Mrs. Robert P. Wetherald, Richard L. Miller, Rev. Bryant, M. Kirkland, Dr. Allan H. Chester, Kenneth L. M. Pray, Franklin C. Hutchinson

### LIBRARIAN

Miss Elizabeth Tatman

### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

Otto B. Duer, Vincent Colelli

### CONSTABLE

John A. Miller

### POLICE FORCE

Charles F. Girvin, *Sergeant*

Patrolmen: August Bailey, George Potter, Leroy Peters, Jacob MacKeown

### ASSESSOR

E. C. Griswold

### AUDITORS

F. Richard Gifford, John A. Mowrer, Jr., E. H. Hackman

xx  
new Stewart  
MH-2840 = M49278 about January

Bldg -